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7 IN RE: STRYKER BRIGADE)
COMBAT TEAM DRAFT EIS)
8 PUBLIC MEETING)

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10 DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING

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12 Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army
13 Hawaii held at the Turtle Bay Resort, 57-091 Kamehameha Hwy.
14 Kahuku, Hawaii, commencing at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday,
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Ron Borne

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Mark Katkow

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9 Annelle Amaral

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13 HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

14 Puakea Nogelmeier

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I N D E X

2	OPENING PULE	PAGE
3	Kunani Nihipali	5
4	WELCOMING REMARKS	
5	Colonel David Anderson	5
	Annelle Amaral	7, 10
6	Puakea Nogelmeier	9
7	PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD	
8	Mr. Bud Ebel	12
	Mr. Ed Treschuk	13
9	Ms. Karla Kral	20
	Mr. Dennis Kanahale	22
10	Mr. Kyle Kajihira	27
	Mr. Kunani Nihipali	34
11	Ms. Carol Philips	42
	Mr. Blake McElheny	44
12	Ms. Cathleen Mattoon	47
	Mr. Creighton Mattoon	54
13	Mr. Ikaika Hussey	58
	Mr. Matthew Tarawa	63
14	Ms. Gwen Kim	68
	Ms. Davianna McGregor	72
15	Ms. Moala Aiu	78
	Dr. Marion Kelly	80
16	Ms. Noenoe Silva	85
	Mr. Po'ohina	90
17	Ms. Zenna Galagaran	92
	Ms. Summer Nemeth	98
18	Mr. Tony Castanha	103
	Mr. Ralph Makaiau, Jr.	108
19	Ms. Didi Herron	113
	Ms. Joy Anamizu	115
20	Mr. Keliiwai Camarillo	118
	Mr. Henry Curtis	126
21	Ms. Kat Brady	129
	Mr. Kalei Crabbe	135
22	Mr. Kaipo Seales	136
	Ms. Marisa Plemmer	138
23	Mr. Joey Ibarra	143
	Mr. Lono Correa	150
24	Ms. Kathleen Kelly	153
	Mr. Danny Li	155
25	Mr. Sebastian Blanco	157

1 I N D E X cont'd

2	PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD	PAGE
3	Ms. Lisa Mitchell	161
	Ms. Carolyn Hadfield	166
4	Mr. Pete Doktor	168
	Mr. Bokdong Yoon	175
5	Ms. Kaleihao Crabbe	179
	Mr. Christopher Keliwai Camarillo	183
6	Mr. Patrick O'Brien	187
7	CLOSING REMARKS	
8	Colonel Anderson	193
9	CLOSING PULE	
10	Annelle Amaral "Ho'onani"	193
11	BREAKOUT SESSION	
12	Mr. Jess Snow	195
	Ms. Diane Anderson	200
13	Mr. Larry McElheny	201
	Ms. Katherine Fisher	202
14	Mr. Michael Saiz	202
	Mr. Mark Hanley	203
15	Ms. Marie Keawemauhili	204
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MS. AMARAL: My name is Annelle Amaral.

3 I'm going to be one of the facilitators this evening.

4 I'll introduce the rest of the people gathered. Before we

5 begin, we have asked Kunani Nihipali if he would open this

6 gathering with a pule and has kindly consented to do so.

7 Aloha, Kunani.

8 MR. KUNANI NIHIPALI: Aloha.

9 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

10 MR. KUNANI NIHIPALI: I'd like those that

11 know this pule e ho'omai, join me, welcome our kupuna, our

12 ancestors this evening to give us the strength, the

13 knowledge to be able to carry on our mana'o that we have

14 to exchange and share. Pule lokahi.

15 (Chanting phonetic) E ho'omaikai ke mai ona

16 mai e. O na'amea u na no iao on na mele. E ho'omai. E

17 ho'omai. E ho'omai i e. E ho'omai ka ike mai ona mai e.

18 O na'amea u na no iao o na mele. E ho'omai. E ho'omai.

19 E ho'omai I e.

20 (Pule in Hawaiian)

21 MS. AMARAL: I'd like to call upon Colonel

22 David Anderson, the Garrison Commander of the U.S. Army,

23 to make some welcoming and opening remarks. Colonel

24 Anderson.

25 COLONEL ANDERSON: Thank you, Annelle.

1 Aloha and good evening. As Annelle said, I'm Colonel
2 David Anderson, Garrison Commander for U.S. Army Hawai'i.

3 On behalf of Major General Eric Olsen,
4 Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division, and U.S.
5 Army Hawai'i, I would like to welcome you to tonight's
6 community meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact
7 Statement transformation from the 2nd Brigade, 25th
8 Infantry Division to the Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

9 Tonight we're here to listen to your
10 concerns and gather your comments on our Draft
11 Environmental Impact Statement. The facilitators, Annelle
12 and her team, will help us with this process this evening.

13 But I want to tell you that the comments
14 that you make tonight that we caption, that we address in
15 the Final Environmental Impact Statement are what's
16 important tonight.

17 It's encouraging that we have this large
18 crowd because those comments are important to make the
19 document that much better and take everything into
20 consideration. That's why we're here tonight, to solicit
21 those comments so we can answer those and address those in
22 our Final Environmental Impact Statement.

23 Again, your role is to provide additional
24 input on the environmental, cultural or any other concerns
25 you believe should be addressed, analyzed in our Final

1 Environmental Impact Statement. The EIS is the most
2 comprehensive document that can be prepared under the
3 National Environmental Policy Act.

4 And I know everyone is anxious for this
5 meeting to begin. So without further delay, I'll turn the
6 time back to Annelle. Thank you very much.

7 MS. AMARAL: Seated at the table here in
8 the front are some people that I need to introduce.
9 Farthest away from me but closest to you is Mr. Ron Borne,
10 the Army transformation manager. Next to Colonel Anderson
11 is Mark Katkow who is with the Office of the Judge
12 Advocate.

13 Also seated in the audience off to my right
14 are members of the resource team that had helped to put
15 together the Environmental Impact Statement.

16 We hope that you took advantage of their
17 presence and had a chance to talk to them during the open
18 house period to ask some specific questions.

19 The second half of this meeting, then, is
20 the public comment period. That's the period that we're
21 in right now. The purpose of this is for the public to be
22 able to respond or provide comments on the Draft
23 Environmental Impact Statement for the record.

24 If you wish to use your comment period to
25 ask questions, that may be somewhat problematic because

1 during this period we are taking your comments and
2 entering them into the record.

3 What we can do, as I understand it, is if
4 your questions are within the context of the EIS it could
5 perhaps be answered in the Final EIS. If it is outside of
6 the purview of the EIS, then you may not see an answer
7 coming up at all about it. If it's something that can be
8 answered very quickly, then I suppose we can try to deal
9 with that.

10 But for the most part what we're doing now
11 is taking comment from the public. There are different
12 ways to take comment. This will be the predominant way.
13 That is for you to come to the microphone when you're
14 called. I have cards that have been handed to me based
15 upon the order in which you registered to speak at the
16 table outside.

17 What we'll do is we will call you in the
18 order in which you registered. I'll call three names so
19 you know that your name is coming up and you can be
20 prepared to come up.

21 While you are giving comment the court
22 stenographs are here and they are taking a verbatim
23 transcript to what is being said. Because the system
24 here, the sound system, does not link directly to their
25 tape recorders, they're picking up the same sound that we

1 all hear. It's not linked. So extraneous noise is going
2 to get in the way of them hearing. What you will see the
3 facilitators do is ask us to keep the noise level down.

4 If you've got some conversations you want
5 to carry on, we would encourage you take it into the
6 hallway so that the court reporter can hear clearly and to
7 make note of what is being said.

8 For those of you that either want to leave
9 early and cannot wait until you are called or simply do
10 not feel comfortable about giving comment here at this
11 podium, a court reporter is located behind that white
12 screen and she is available to take your comment all
13 evening long. That comment will also go into the record.

14 If you have written statements that can be
15 entered directly in the record, you do not need to stand
16 here and read it off. We'd suggest to you try to
17 summarize your comment rather than read 10 pages.

18 We ask your kokua to please try to use only
19 five minutes when you are making comment this evening. We
20 will remind you when your time is running out.

21 With us this evening is Puakea Nogelmeier
22 who is here to assist those people who wish to give their
23 testimony in Hawaiian. So Puakea is going to come up and
24 explain this. Aloha.

25 MR. PUAKEA NOGELMEIER: Aloha kakou.

1 (Speaking in Hawaiian)

2 This evening anyone is encouraged and
3 supported in speaking Hawaiian as part of their testimony.
4 You can do that either to speak and translate for
5 yourself. You can choose to speak in Hawaiian and not
6 have it translated at this meeting, although it will be
7 translated in the record.

8 Or, if you would like assistance with
9 translation you can do the speaking and arrange with us to
10 do the translation here in the meeting. That can be done
11 here at the podium. It can also be done privately with
12 the stenographer at the side. Feel free to make use of
13 that service. Oe hola.

14 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. This evening we have
15 three facilitators and you'll see us spelling one another.
16 With us this evening is Karen Aka and also Louis Chang.
17 The three of us will take turns as we go through the
18 evening.

19 What the facilitators do is we monitor for
20 decorum or timing and just for the process. We try to ask
21 you to keep your testimony to five minutes. We remind you
22 as you near the end of five minutes.

23 Just some basic ground rules. I think most
24 of us know these rules. We live them anyway. First, that
25 we ask that we treat one another with respect. When

1 someone is up here speaking, then we give that person all
2 of our attention. We do not interrupt them. We don't
3 expect that everyone in this room agrees with one
4 another's points of view. But what we do expect is that
5 we treat everyone here with aloha. That's what we're
6 going to be doing.

7 We ask also that you monitor yourself.
8 There is no need for vulgar language or gestures. So we
9 ask that you restrain yourself. We will remind you of
10 that.

11 For those of you that have cellphones, we
12 ask that you put it on silence because it is often
13 difficult to discern words of speakers when we hear phones
14 ringing.

15 If there is any disturbance this evening,
16 the facilitators reserve the right to call for a break or
17 a time out in order to settle matters and calm things down
18 before we begin the meeting again.

19 The purpose of facilitated discussions is
20 to allow for a neutral, safe environment where all voices
21 can be heard, where all people are treated equally and
22 fairly.

23 The facilitators work very hard to maintain
24 that neutrality and assure all speakers the abilities to
25 share what is in their heart and what is in their mind

1 regardless of their position. We ask that you assist us
2 in that way.

3 We will begin now. I'll call the first
4 three names of the people who have signed up to speak.
5 The first is Mr. Bud Ebel, the second Mr. Ed Treschuk and
6 the third is Karla Kral. I apologize in advance for
7 mangling your names. Mr. Ebel.

8 MR. BUD EBEL: Thank you for the
9 opportunity to address this meeting and the board in
10 particular. Appreciate your help.

11 The issue, in my opinion, is to make it as
12 safe as possible for the soldiers when they're doing a
13 horrendous job. I feel the Stryker Brigade will be a
14 major improvement. It is a big step between body armor
15 and a tank. It will protect our soldiers. It will make
16 them more efficient. And I am very concerned about that.

17 I haven't got a lot to say. Most
18 everything I've had to say I've already registered with --
19 in documentation.

20 But I do feel the need to thank our
21 servicemen and women. Heck, I got a niece in the Marines.
22 I can't believe that little kid. She ain't a little kid
23 anymore. She's in the Marines. She can't wait to get to
24 Iraq.

25 The point is these people are doing a

1 marvelous job and they need support. They definitely are
2 due our utmost respect and thanks. I do sincerely thank
3 you personally and figuratively. What I say to you
4 applies to every soldier under your command and every
5 person in the United States military. I thank you for
6 your time. I'm not going to delay you here.

7 I did have one thing. I heard certain
8 propellents in the rocket propelled grenades, whatever,
9 benzene, might be cancer causing. Apparently that's in
10 the thing. I hope you don't ban that because my car won't
11 run on air. I got to have gas. It's in gas.

12 If somehow or another they get benzene out
13 of this world, I guess I'll be going back to a Stanley
14 Steamer. I don't really want to but that is the world we
15 live in.

16 But I do thank you. I appreciate your time
17 and I appreciate everyone coming. It's a wonderful group.
18 And I thank you for your decorum.

19 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Mr. Ed Treschuk
20 followed by Karla Kral, followed by Dennis Kanahale.

21 MR. ED TRUSCHUK: Hello and aloha.

22 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

23 MR. ED TRUSCHUK: My name is Ed Treschuk.
24 I'm here tonight with my wife. I'm here tonight to speak
25 in favor in with respect for the warriors that fight for

1 our country. I've lived in Hawai'i for 33 years. My wife
2 and I have raised three children, now one grandson. We
3 have tried very hard to raise them to be warriors.

4 I'm a Marine Corps veteran, served in the
5 Marine Corps Air Wing. We were in a VMCJ squadron which
6 is a reconnaissance squadron. Basically we flew high
7 speed, low altitude F-4's and we plotted the bombing runs
8 for the following day.

9 As I said, I'm here to support the warriors
10 among us, warriors who are willing to stand and fight what
11 they believe to be right, stand up, take the risk against
12 threats to their family, our land, and our way of life,
13 those willing to fight for democracy, freedom and the
14 right for our people to be heard by our government.

15 I was shocked to watch the TV news last
16 week when we learned that the invited guests at these
17 hearings were arrested for the crime of bringing posters.

18 I was shocked as the illusion of democracy
19 was stripped naked, that bare naked truth was military and
20 police power being ordered against people demanding their
21 basic rights simply to be heard to speak out for our
22 children's future.

23 It was a shameful display of
24 anti-democracy. One poster I saw seemed to sum up the
25 whole event. That poster was hastily penned in blue

1 marker and read, "You have the guns and tanks. We have
2 only signs. Who is the real threat?"

3 To those warriors, those everyday people
4 who have come to these hearings to speak out to stop this
5 Stryker Brigade, I applaud your efforts and I salute you.
6 (Applause)

7 We're here tonight to give testimony on the
8 wisdom of bringing bigger and better guns to Hawai'i.
9 Many of you have spoken on the impact of the land,
10 potential health hazards and the offensive nature of the
11 Stryker weapon.

12 I want to speak to points being made by
13 other veterans, those who have spoken in favor of
14 supporting the government and the military as a sensitive,
15 compassionate and an organization that will take care of
16 their own.

17 In doing so I want to take a look at how
18 the government is taking care of veterans, and how we
19 might expect further government promises to end up.
20 Bottom line is can we trust them?

21 As I said I was in the Marine Corps Air
22 Wing but many of my boot camp buddies were O300 grunts.
23 Many of them went direct to advance infantry training, two
24 weeks home on leave and straight to combat in Vietnam.
25 The average age of the Vietnam war combatant was 19, young

1 and inexperienced.

2 One such young man was my friend Leland.

3 Leland had the misfortune to step on a land mine that blew
4 up both his legs up to his groin.

5 He was Medivac'd, rehabbed and discharged.

6 Leland joined thousands of others in his struggle for
7 decent medical care. And as he watched the country around
8 him become stronger and stronger in the anti-war efforts
9 he decided that he had something to say.

10 Leland had one of those wheel-arounds which
11 is basically a block of wood with four little wheels on
12 the bottom. He could sit on that and wheel himself
13 around. He decided he would dress up, dress in his Marine
14 Corps blues, dress blues, complete with medals.

15 He'd go down to the Anaheim recruiting
16 station and sit in front of the station. Didn't hold a
17 poster, didn't shout, didn't chant, didn't do a thing,
18 just sat there. For this he was arrested day after day
19 after day for trespassing. Does that sound familiar?

20 The rule is that we all have freedom to
21 speak as long as we don't reveal any of the broken
22 promises.

23 Tonight is about broken promises. Leland's
24 story is only the beginning. Thousands of returning vets
25 were denied VA benefits and services because the U.S.

1 refused to acknowledge medical problems as service-related
2 disabilities. Troops were repeatedly subjected to sprays
3 of poisonous herbicides such as Agent Orange and later
4 developed horrible disease, including Non-Hodgkin's
5 Lymphoma, soft tissue sarcoma, Hodgkin's disease,
6 myelomas, cancer, prostate cancer, neuropathy, and spinal
7 bifida in children born to exposed vets.

8 For more than 15 years these vets were
9 denied treatment. They eventually had to sue the
10 government to get the Agent Orange illnesses recognized
11 and are still struggling today as they die to get
12 benefits.

13 Thousands upon thousands of young men, boys
14 sent off to war, returned battle scarred and shell shocked
15 haunted by the nightmares of what they saw, what they did
16 in Vietnam, only to be told there was no such illness as
17 Post-Vietnam Stress Syndrome.

18 Sadly, many of these veterans could never
19 find their way home. As many as 20,000 Vietnam veterans
20 took their own lives after returning home, tragically
21 another broken promise.

22 The U.S. Government has been a vocal
23 advocate of international arms controls and treaties. The
24 nations of the world have worked hard to outlaw any
25 weapons of mass destruction.

1 The nations of the world have agreed that
2 biological and chemical weapons are illegal, forbidden
3 weapons.

4 The U.S. Government has violated this
5 agreement at least three times in the last 12 years. 1991
6 in the Gulf War, '99 in Kosovo and recent months in Iraq.

7 Depleted uranium is used in these because
8 of its ability to get through the armor. It aerosols upon
9 explosion, creates radioactive blasts. Depleted uranium
10 is a weapon that kills and keeps on killing and killing.

11 The cancer rate in Iraq following the 1991
12 war has increased 700 percent. Our servicemen and women
13 were exposed to this as well. The official government
14 response has been: There is no service-related disability
15 for this exposure.

16 Sixty-seven percent of Gulf War vets have
17 some sort of illness related to this.

18 Gulf War female veterans have a 300 percent
19 higher incidence of having birth defects with their
20 children.

21 President Bush just asked for 87 billion
22 for more weapons. At this time disabled vets have been
23 told they may no longer be eligible for service-extended
24 health care, huge cutbacks to veterans health benefits,
25 slash in medical benefits, closing hospitals.

1 I'll read you a quick quote from a very
2 radical left wing newspaper. It reads, "The knives are
3 out for Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. With the steady drip
4 of American blood in Iraq generating a hemorrhage of
5 public confidence, and President Bush at home, it isn't
6 surprising that the man who confidently predicted victory
7 in Iraq should find himself under assault."

8 This is an editorial piece this week about
9 Donald Rumsfeld from "The Army Times". (Applause)

10 The front page article this week in all
11 four of the newspapers reads, "An act of betrayal," very
12 small, "Act of betrayal. War on benefits. the DOD wants
13 to cut -- wants to slash your pay, close your schools and
14 close the commissaries."

15 For every Jessica Lynch, the wounded
16 soldier who returned to a hero's welcome and the book and
17 movie deal, there's a Shoshana Johnson. Johnson was shot
18 in both legs, held prisoner in Iraq for 22 days, received
19 30 percent disability or about 700 a month less than
20 Jessica. Johnson is black. Lynch is white. The Johnson
21 family thinks that's the reason why.

22 Again we are asking if we can believe the
23 U.S. Government will keep its promise to respect the land.
24 Given the history, we simply do not believe this to be
25 true.

1 We ask you tonight to reject the Stryker
2 project, to say no to more military expansion, and to
3 bring our sons and daughters home now. Thank you.
4 (Applause)

5 MS. AMARAL: Karla Kral followed by Dennis
6 Kanahele followed by Kyle Kajihiro. (Applause)

7 MS. KARLA KRAL: Thank you. Good evening.
8 I'm here as a member of the Hawai'i community, as a member
9 of the community at large of humanity. My credential is
10 since 1968 I have been an advocate for humanity versus the
11 military industrial complex.

12 Starting in regard to the Stryker situation
13 I was able to only briefly review the EIS. I notice that
14 in Section 4.2 regarding the land use recreation on page
15 4-5 there were mentions made to the amount of dust which
16 has been noted here on the posters that was being
17 generated as a result of this -- will be generated as a
18 result of the Stryker activity and then the restricted
19 access during fires.

20 I think we know that restricted access
21 during fires can be pretty lethal in the light of Makua
22 and the way things have gone there lately.

23 Also there was reference made to the
24 Honouliuli preserve and the various encroachments that
25 would be taking place there. Basically there would be a

1 citizens advisory board, which I think many of us know in
2 regard to those situations are too little too late when
3 they once come together.

4 There is a reference to the loss of
5 agricultural land. At this time when Hawai'i is trying to
6 develop itself to regain its sustainability, to removing
7 land from agriculture use, it's bad enough it's gone into
8 all sorts of housing developments we have seen everywhere,
9 but to have it go into military use from agriculture use
10 is like a knife to the heart of people who love the land
11 no matter what persuasion they might be, haole, Hawaiian
12 or whatever.

13 I also appreciate the work, the hard and
14 long work of the Tetrattech, Inc. folks for putting the EIS
15 together. It was obvious from my review, my brief review
16 of the EIS that it pretty much -- I think there could be
17 summarized in one part where it said, "No action
18 alternative" which meant to me, as I spoke with some of
19 the folks from Tetra, is that they started with a mission
20 from the military to come up with a certain answer
21 regarding this EIS. And that answer was predetermined.
22 It was to put the Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i.

23 My questions in regard to this are: Why
24 not locate and train in a larger uninhabited area such as
25 Utah, New Mexico, Nevada where the climate and the terrain

1 and conditions are more comparable to potential locations
2 to where this Stryker Brigade is to be deployed?

3 Then there is the fact that this does
4 happen to be the smallest state in the whole of the United
5 States of America. Yet we seem to have the greatest of
6 military investments all over the land, all over the
7 islands.

8 In regard to the fact that now in just a
9 couple of days Kaho'olawe will be being returned to the
10 state, the military is more than happy to grab some land
11 with the other hand that it gives from giving and taking.

12 So my question's about relocation. I
13 didn't see it addressed anywhere in the EIS. Please
14 forgive my ignorance if they have already been addressed
15 in terms of other actual geographic location and why
16 Hawai'i would be such a preferable location considering
17 all the other possibilities.

18 And my last closing comment is the fact
19 that this land does not belong to the military. It does
20 not belong to the United States of America. It belongs to
21 the kanaka ma'oli. (Loud applause).

22 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Dennis Kanahale
23 followed by Kyle Kajihiro followed by Kunani Nihipali.

24 MR. DENNIS KANAHELE: Aloha. Good evening.

25 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

1 MR. DENNIS KANAHELE: You know for the last
2 week I was watching the news and hearing from people that
3 was involved in the protest as well as these hearings. I
4 think the most important thing for me that nobody got hurt
5 except for in the parking.

6 I was really, really concerned about how
7 our people were being treated for holding signs and
8 protesting.

9 At the same time we have to be aware of the
10 situation we live in for what's going on with Hawaiian
11 rights and entitlements and all that.

12 I'm totally against the Stryker Brigade
13 being here. I'm totally against the United States of
14 America being here. And before I go on I want to take
15 this time to at least go about 30 seconds in silence
16 because today is the 15th anniversary of the genocide
17 convention, Genocide Act.

18 November 4, 1998 United States of America
19 finally signed the Genocide Act, better known as the
20 Proxmire Act. It's important because -- I'm going to be
21 real brief on this -- it's not about the land and the
22 water and destruction to me that you're doing to it now.
23 It's about the belligerent occupation that you folks are
24 in right now.

25 You cannot forget that you're only guests

1 over here. You don't live here. You guy's only guests.

2 A grave injustice happened to our people. It's bigger
3 than all this that's going on for tonight. You guys got
4 to make right with us, with the Hawaiian people.

5 We might not have 'em all together. We
6 might not be together as one. But we like our own
7 government. We want our own government. We want the same
8 treatment as you gave Afghanistan, as you gave Iraq.

9 You guys blind to that. And you always
10 escape by saying, "Well, Washington D.C. going take care.
11 It's up to the politicians." No, it's not. All military
12 and civilian commanders and personnel, you guys all
13 involved. (Applause)

14 Because tonight I want to officially put
15 all of you on notice pursuant to U.S. Public Law 103-150
16 the Apology Law, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights
17 December 10, 1948 field manual -- field manual 27.10 July
18 1956, the law of land warfare.

19 You are obligated through the Nuremberg
20 Tribunals as an individual, as a civilian, and also as a
21 military personnel. So you're liable for things that
22 you're doing to other people and calling them people that
23 commit genocide against others.

24 So really take a look at it. For some
25 reason you got away with it for all these years. It may

1 not be your generation that had done it, but you guys got
2 to clean up that mess.

3 Because until Hawaiian issues, especially
4 our political status is settled, you're always going to
5 have turmoil over here in Hawai'i, believe me. It's not
6 going away.

7 So to me Stryker Brigade, bringing them
8 over here, I think you guys should just stop doing that
9 and wait 'til we, the Hawaiian people, decide the type of
10 government we want.

11 I'm not talking about Akaka Bill or
12 anything like that. I'm talking about an independent
13 country on its own, so that we can go into treaties and
14 agreements that we used to have with you folks which, of
15 course, you folks broke.

16 This first gentleman was talking about
17 treaties and agreements. Before you honor all those out
18 there, honor ours. Honor our treaties and agreements.

19 We have the right now, since President
20 Clinton had signed that law into effect, to restore our
21 government. You know that. We know that. It's just most
22 of our people don't know that yet. We still have to
23 educate ourselves and learn.

24 But I want to reiterate again. You're
25 officially on notice now, that you are belligerent

1 occupier of our country, kawai a no Hawai'i.

2 "Date: November 4, 2003. Time: 7:00 p.m.
3 or more like 7:35 p.m. Place Turtle Bay Hilton. The
4 official notice of human rights violations. Name: The
5 United States Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines, military
6 and civilian commanders and personnel.

7 "Pursuant to U.S. Public Law 103-150, the
8 Apology Law, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Field
9 Manual 27.10 law of land warfare, U.S. public law 100-606
10 Genocide Act and the Hawai'i Constitution January 16,
11 1995. You are hereby ordered to cease and desist the
12 illegal preemptive expansion and belligerent occupation
13 and activities of Kawai a no Hawai'i. (Applause)

14 "You're further notified that any and all
15 interference with political, economic, social and cultural
16 rights of na kanaka ma'oli is in direct violation of the
17 United Nations convention on the prevention and punishment
18 of the crimes of genocide as codified in U.S. Public Law
19 9-606 the Proxmire Act.

20 "November 4, 1998, 18 U.S.C. Chapter 50(a)
21 1091(a) 3 and 4, 1091(c) excitement offense. Violations
22 of these laws carry strict and severe penalties including
23 a maximum of life imprisonment and up to a million dollars
24 fine. Notification of any and all violation by officials,
25 agents and officers engaged in actions that threaten our

1 livelihood, subsistence lifestyle and well being of kanaka
2 ma'oli, native Hawaiians, would be conveyed to the
3 Commander in Chief, the President of the United States.

4 "This notice shall serve as prima fascia
5 evidence for all intents and purposes be it national or
6 international."

7 So you take that back to your superiors
8 because I putting you guys on the spot right now. You got
9 to deal with this issue. It can be good.

10 President Bush, your boss, he talks about
11 peace and trying to bring peace to the world. Hawai'i is
12 the global country of world peace. Hawai'i is where
13 you're going to find 'em. Free us up and you're going to
14 see that happen.

15 It's not the death and destruction of the
16 world. "Signed by me, head of State of Hawai'i, Po'o
17 Dennis K. Kanahale." Aloha. (Applause).

18 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Kyle Kajihiro
19 followed by Kunani Nihipali followed by Hooipo Pa.

20 MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: Aloha kakou.

21 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

22 MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: Aloha, Ko'olauloa and
23 salute to the workers of this hotel because they're in a
24 struggle themselves. (Applause) Aloha to all the folks
25 who came because we're here with our signs today.

1 (Applause) We stood up for our rights. That's the only
2 way you folks can get your rights.

3 The first thing I want to say is that you
4 guys really screwed up. You got to invalidate this
5 process. You really did. I want to read you something.
6 You guys, Title 32 the Code of Federal Regulations,
7 Appendix E part 651, quote "EIS's will serve as a means to
8 assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions
9 rather than justifying decisions," end quotes.

10 I want to read you another quote. Senator
11 Inouye's press release June 26, 2003 quote, "Senator
12 Inouye has been assured that one of the six Stryker
13 Brigades will be based in Hawai'i and Schofield Barracks
14 will be building new facilities, adding personnel and
15 increasing its land area to accommodate this unit."

16 That sounds like a done deal to me. I
17 don't know how you can justify this process with this kind
18 of thing on the record. So put that in your comments to
19 take it back. This process is invalid.

20 What happened to seven of us last week, the
21 arrest to suppress our voice of opposition to the Stryker
22 Brigade, that just proves that this was a ramrod job. You
23 guys trying to force it through with as little opposition
24 as possible.

25 We're still here. We're going to keep

1 coming back. (Applause) Just as Bumpy said, you guys is
2 the malihinis here. You always forget that. One thing I
3 want to add to Bumpy's description, you guys get guns.
4 Like somebody come into your house with one gun and
5 ordering you around. How would that feel?

6 Can you right the cumulative impacts of a
7 hundred years of that kind of violence? Please put that
8 in your EIS. That's what we're dealing with here. We're
9 dealing with cumulative violence.

10 You always take, take, take and you never
11 ask permission. This whole process is about taking more.
12 You impose your will and then you come say, "What you guys
13 think," as an afterthought, you know.

14 You should be sitting down saying, "Please
15 can we do something?" If people say "no" that means no.
16 Right? If you did that to a woman that would be rape.
17 (Applause, whistles)

18 The pattern has been every time the U.S.
19 goes to war the military takes more land and destroys it.
20 You take land, you destroy it, you contaminate it, you
21 don't clean up.

22 The list goes on and on. I will start with
23 Kaho'olawe. Hewa. \$400 million, 1/10 of the island is
24 safe. We're returning it to the people. What can we do
25 with this? Now you're talking an equivalent area of land,

1 Pohakuloa and Honouliuli. It's unconscionable.

2 Makua Valley, another broken promise.

3 Families evicted. The land was supposed to be returned 6
4 months after the war but they're still waiting. And the
5 bombs are still going in that valley. Which means
6 parents, by the way. Which means parents. Think about
7 it.

8 How would you treat your parents? Waikane,
9 the waters of Kane. Sacred places. It's in the kumu
10 lipo. Yeah. The Kamaka family leased you the land
11 because they thought they were helping, only to have it be
12 condemned from them because it has unexploded ordnance
13 that the military was not willing to clean up.

14 Instead, they used their might to take it
15 away from this family. Uncle Raymond went to jail for two
16 years trying to fight for his land. Hewa. He'eia still
17 contaminated. Waikoloa still contaminated. Kala'e,
18 Waimomi, otherwise known as Pearl Harbor, 750 contaminated
19 sites. One of the worst contaminated places in the world.
20 Used to be the food basket for Oahu.

21 Lualualei, Nohile. I read in the e-mail
22 that there's going to be another taking of land over
23 there, 6,000 acres. That should be in the cumulative
24 impacts. That should be in there, Kalama Island, nuclear
25 dump site. Plutonium, one of the most dangerous chemicals

1 in the world is buried in an unlined landfill that's going
2 to wash away in about 50 years into moananui, Pacific
3 Ocean.

4 These are all cumulative impacts that you
5 ignore in these 1400 pages. I don't know that you can even
6 have the language to describe what's going on. But if you
7 want to do a really correct EIS, Environmental Impact, you
8 need to look at all of that.

9 You need to assess the violence of
10 generations who have lost not only the land but their
11 identities, the language. How do you measure genocide?
12 How do you put that into an EIS? How do you measure the
13 violence that's done from our shores employed to other
14 parts of the world?

15 These Strykers are meant to attack.
16 They're not defensive things. They're about invasion.
17 They're going to be used as -- they should mention that
18 impact in the EIS. (Applause)

19 You ask the wrong questions every time.
20 Security is not served by having more guns. Security is
21 having basic needs met. That's the difference between the
22 military mindset and what we're trying to tell you here.
23 Aloha 'aina.

24 That should be the driving concern in your
25 EIS. That should be the principle that you put forward.

1 That should be a question that you ask: How do we aloha
2 'aina this place? And everything flows from that.

3 Instead you ask, "What can we do?" You use
4 risk assessment which is basically how much damage can we
5 get away with?

6 The question is, "How safe can we make it?
7 Now clean can we get it? How much life can we put into
8 this place?" That a questions you ought to be asking.

9 I just want to go to and challenge your
10 issue of the purpose and need that's listed in this EIS.
11 Because you put it down as you need to have a place in
12 Hawai'i. So therefore you write your EIS all around it.
13 It's all about justifying the decision.

14 Uncle, can you bring this sign over, the
15 "follow the money" one. You mind coming up here and
16 helping me out?

17 I think this needs to be understood by more
18 people and also documented in the EIS. When you really
19 ask what's going on with this process and why it's moving
20 forward even though military people are calling it a death
21 trap, they're calling it a lemon -- I can give you some
22 websites as to where you can find that information.

23 You're gonna ask what is driving this?
24 What's the real purpose in need? It starts here in the
25 Senates Defense Appropriation Subcommittee where Senator

1 Inouye and Hawai'i and Senator Stevens and Alaska are the
2 two ranking members. Right. So they make the
3 appropriations for this thing.

4 General Shinseki is Kauai home boy for
5 Senator Inouye, he was also the former Army Chief of
6 Staff. This was his baby, his pet project.

7 His underling, General Hibner, right,
8 helped to engineer this deal, retired from the Army and
9 now took a lucrative position with General Dynamics. Who
10 is General Dynamics? General Dynamics makes the Strykers.

11 Okay. So a nicely oiled wheel here that
12 moves along. So we got to understand that, the people of
13 Hawai'i, and really start to interrogate. That's the
14 thing that's got us on the leash. Yeah? They're going to
15 keep making us beg, sit, stand, roll over until we can get
16 it. Thank you, Uncle.

17 So in closing I just gonna say invalidate
18 this process. And you know what? Save yourself the
19 trouble and just cancel this thing. Please take that
20 message to the White House, all the way to the top. Tell
21 them this is just a bad idea.

22 You can get more trouble from this. Cancel
23 this. Start cleaning up the land. Start cleaning it up.
24 Thank you. (Applause)

25 These are over 400 signatures demanding to

1 end the military expansion in Hawai'i. The military must
2 clean up and restore, return lands. That the economic
3 dependency must end by having real alternatives and that
4 the military must pay just compensation for use and damage
5 to Hawaiian lands. Over 400 signatures. (Applause
6 /whistles)

7 MR. CHANG: I'll ask the court reporter to
8 make a notation about the submission of this as an
9 exhibit.

10 The next speaker will be Kunani Nihipali.
11 Ho'oipo Pa has also asked him to speak on her behalf.
12 Following will be Carol Philips.

13 MR. KUNANI NIHIPALI: Aloha kakou, aloha na
14 kupuna. (Chanting in Hawaiian) This is my walking sign.
15 (Little girl with sign). Aloha. My name is Kunani
16 Nihipali. I'm a po'o with Hui Malama I Na Ka Iwi Hawai'i
17 Nei.

18 That's a group that's being caring for all
19 of the iwi that's been coming out from the infrastructure
20 that the military has built in Mokapu, Schofield, every
21 island that you can think of, Pohakuloa.

22 Anyway, America continues to abuse the
23 rights of their host culture, the native Hawaiian, our
24 guest the malihini, the kama'aina. Even after apologizing
25 for these abuses we knew all along that it was an empty

1 apology. Is this your way of reconciliation? I watched
2 the news last week. The first thing that came to my mind
3 is, hey, that's Kyle. Hey, that's Quinn. That's Steve.
4 That's our kupuna. Mikala Kekuni.

5 Then I saw them being arrested, taken away.
6 I said, "Ah, that's Rags. That's Bobby," referring to the
7 security guards. I saw all the blue lights passing
8 Helemano as I headed home the other night. I wondered
9 what was going on? I turned the news on, was dismayed to
10 see more arrests.

11 I know all these people on both sides. To
12 me the first thing that came to mind is oh, again the
13 military enlisting the aid of the Honolulu Police
14 Department security guards to carry out their cowardly
15 work. (Applause)

16 We continue to witness how our people are
17 being manipulated by the so-called United States of
18 America and its agents, the state of Hawai'i, pitting
19 friends against friends, Hawaiians against Hawaiians,
20 family against family.

21 My thoughts were: How clever. How clever
22 of you to hold public meetings on private property. By
23 holding public meetings on private property one cannot
24 fully and adequately exercise their rights to be heard.
25 Shame on you, America. (Applause) Trespassing.

1 Trespassing? Who's trespassing on whose 'aina? (Loud
2 applause).

3 Is that best you can do? You steal our
4 nation in the guise of your democracy. You steal and
5 abuse our `aina. You steal and desecrate our iwi kupuna
6 from their burial grounds. You, America, commit crimes
7 against all U.S. domestic and international known laws of
8 nations. And you accuse us of trespassing at a public
9 meeting? (Applause)

10 Auwe. I guess when you have all money and
11 resources, taxpayers' money, public money it's because you
12 can. If you're using taxpayers' money, public monies for
13 public meetings, shouldn't the public have the right to
14 bear signs? Aren't you glad it's signs and not arms?

15 Aren't you lucky we're not replicating the
16 violent acts being taken against you people on the other
17 side of the world? What are you afraid of, America? Are
18 you afraid of people voicing themselves to protect their
19 'aina, their mo'olelo, their kupuna?

20 How long can the United States military
21 continue this abuse of a peaceful, feeble country by your
22 military occupation of our nation state, the Kingdom of
23 Hawai'i? You made Hawai'i your playground and your
24 dumping grounds for your lifestyles.

25 What will guaranty you -- what will

1 guaranty that you malama oka 'aina with the introduction
2 of the Strykers when you've not cleaned up your past opala
3 on the 'aina.

4 As witnessed by Pearl Harbor in World War
5 II America has, once again, placed Hawai'i in the path of
6 harm's way.

7 Hawai'i is an occupied nation by the United
8 States military since before 1893. Thirty-four percent
9 plus of our islands are already occupied by every military
10 branch of your armed services, 34 percent. On the best
11 lands too.

12 First you, America, participate in the
13 facade of the overthrow of our nation kingdom which had,
14 by the way, a constitutional monarchy based on democracy.
15 Then you fake the annexation of Hawai'i by the so-called
16 New Lands Joint Resolution by your Congress who did not
17 have the power to annex another country.

18 You gave us no choices in your fraudulent
19 process of statehood. And now this illusion of reality
20 continues. Here we are in the middle of the Pacific. We
21 need to maopopo, understand Pacific means peace. Hawai'i
22 is the piko, the lifeline, the center of the Pacific, the
23 global example, as Bumpy said, the country of world peace.
24 Hawai'i is known for aloha. (Applause)

25 Aloha 'aina, love of the land. Malama

1 `aina, take care of the land. Another important factor to
2 remember is Hawai'i consists of islands not continent
3 lands. There's a finite amount of space and we don't have
4 the lands to waste on your war games. (Applause)

5 We don't have the luxury of the vast lands
6 that a continent has. There are strong ties of us native
7 Hawaiians to our older sibling the 'aina, according to our
8 genesis.

9 So kala mai if we're passionate with our
10 passive protests and have to resort to our violent signs
11 (Laughter) which is supposed to be protected by your
12 constitution which guarantees free speech.

13 We are islands. Kapa'a 'aina Hawai'i, 2500
14 plus miles of islands. Every inch of an island is
15 important to all its living entities. And we need to
16 continue to practice peace, not war. You continue to
17 disrupt this practice of peace.

18 We kanaka continue to take the brunt of
19 your arrogant military occupation of our island kingdom of
20 Hawai'i. In your quest for more land to train, you
21 continue to desecrate our iwi kupuna, the bones of our
22 ancestors with your evictions, their evictions and
23 expansion of your military infrastructure over their
24 graves.

25 You refuse to negotiate in good faith. You

1 have taken the choicest real estate, 34 percent of our
2 'aina, wai, kai, mauna under your control. You managed to
3 place our flora and fauna under the worst indices of
4 endangered and extinct species without owning up to your
5 responsibility. Your controlled wild fires have been
6 responsible for much of the status.

7 I've witnessed this time and again, the
8 military disregard for our 'aina at Makua, Waikane,
9 Schofield, Pohakuloa, Kaho'olawe, Ni'ihau. The list goes
10 on.

11 Everywhere you've gone you've got the
12 reverse Midas touch, turning fruitful and pristine lands
13 and seas into barren lifestyles, lifeless training
14 recreation grounds for your military.

15 You request more land and seas and promise
16 us more pollution and desecration with these Stryker
17 units. We also face the possibility of facing a nuclear
18 powered aircraft carrier with its support vessels.

19 You bring in more military and their
20 families, spent billions in infrastructure and ignore our
21 people's plights of houselessness and evictions from our
22 land.

23 The U.S. military and the state of Hawai'i
24 has occupied and controlled these islands without just
25 compensation to the native Hawaiian people for over 110

1 years. America, show your good faith. Clean up your mess
2 first. Then maybe, as Kyle said, maybe if you ask nicely
3 we'll allow you to stay here on our terms.

4 Contrary to the Apology of 1993 you have
5 done nothing to reconcile this illegalality of your
6 actions. Your plans are to manage activism. You do this
7 by keep us talking. But that, too, is being usurped by
8 these arrests. Keep 'em litigating in the courts you
9 control the outcome of, divide and conquer by the arrests
10 you've conducted, buy off the leadership. That is
11 obvious.

12 In conclusion, as the po'o of Hui Malama
13 Kupuna Hawai'i Nei, the group caring for our ancestral
14 remains, I protest. I protest on behalf of our kupuna
15 past, present and those yet to be born against any and all
16 further, future military occupation of our peaceful nation
17 state, kingdom of Hawai'i.

18 Like our beloved Queen Liliuokalani stated
19 and backed by the 40,000 kupuna who protested the
20 annexation of our nation kingdom in 1897 and sued the ku'e
21 monster petition, we say "As Americans, hear me for my
22 downtrodden people. Their form of government is as dear
23 to them as yours is precious to you quite as how you love
24 your country, so we love ours.

25 "With all your goodly possessions covering

1 a territory so immense that there yet remain parts
2 unexplored, possess islands although you at hand had to be
3 neutral grounds in time of war. Do not covet the little
4 vineyard of navits so far from your shore, least the
5 punishment of Ahab fall upon you, if not in your day, then
6 that of your children.

7 "For be not deceived. God is not lost.
8 The people to whom your fathers told a living God, taught
9 to call Father and whom the sons now seek to dispoil and
10 destroy are crying aloud to him in their time of trouble.
11 He who will keep this promise and listen to the voices of
12 his Hawai'i children lament for their homes.

13 "It is for them that I will give the last
14 drop of my blood. It is for them that I would spend --
15 nay, am spending everything belonging to me. Will it be
16 in vane?

17 "It is for the American people, their
18 representatives in Congress to answer these questions as
19 they deal with me and my people kindly, generously and
20 justly so may the great ruler of all nations deal with the
21 grand and glorious nation of the United States of America.

22 Since that time we have managed to survive
23 the facade of an overthrow, a fake revolution followed
24 five years later by fake annexation and finding ourselves
25 living an illusion of reality called the 50th state, the

1 Aloha State, the United States of America. We will survive
2 the Stryker. Ku'e, ku'e, ku'e.

3 AUDIENCE: Ku'e. (Applause)

4 MR. CHANG: Carol Philips will be next
5 followed by Blake McElheny and Cathleen Mattoon. Just one
6 reminder, we are going to late tonight. Those of you who
7 cannot stay, wish to give testimony, please know that you
8 have a chance to.

9 There's a second court reporter that's
10 available in this side of the room in the corner for
11 anyone who wishes to offer testimony and can't wait to do
12 it at the podium.

13 MS. CAROL PHILIPS: Thank you and aloha
14 everybody. I just have to say that there is a lot of
15 Hawaiian activists here and we do need to make it pono.
16 It's got to happen. So I hope we can do that.

17 I'm American. I was born in the United
18 States. Lived in Hawai'i since I was three. And that's
19 got to happen. So hopefully the military can help us do
20 that. It is necessary.

21 And like Uncle Bumpy said, the aloha spirit
22 needs to be spread around the world more now than ever.
23 It really does. With that said I don't know what's going
24 to happen.

25 I don't know what kind of influence I can

1 have on the Stryker Brigade. But if it does go in, if it
2 does happen, there are some things that I would hope you
3 keep in mind.

4 One is that you set new standards of
5 environmental sensitivity and responsibility. And I'm not
6 talking about the standards that exist already, but higher
7 standards. That's been done. Because Hawai'i is the most
8 precious place in the world.

9 It's not called paradise because it's a
10 catchy name. It is called paradise because this is
11 paradise on Earth. Probably a lot of us are here because
12 we know that and we love that. It's pretty important.

13 The other thing is that a lot of the land
14 is a watershed. That's important too because that's our
15 life, the water. We know that the lens on our aquifers
16 are getting thinner, and thinner. We're under, you know,
17 rationing right now basically.

18 It just is important. Somebody once told
19 me the best place to operate, the most successful place to
20 operate is from reality. So let's operate from reality
21 and look at our water tables. Look at the state of our
22 world. We need to look in the direction we're going in
23 because the reality is pretty scary. (Applause)

24 There's a lot of realities. The population
25 on the North Shore, population of Hawai'i is not what it

1 is last time. So you're going to be impacting a lot more
2 people's lives in this and in whatever activities that you
3 do. So I would ask you to take that into consideration.

4 The North Shore, for example, is the second
5 most popular visitor destination on the island. These
6 things affect us. I don't know the answers.

7 I would hope that if your Environmental
8 Impact Statement passes that scrutiny of the Hawaiians and
9 passes the scrutiny of the Sierra Club and others, that
10 you do set the new standards and start making promises and
11 keeping them and moving us to the next level because the
12 world is in a scary place right now.

13 Hawai'i is -- has a special role in
14 teaching people what aloha means. I would just hope we
15 could do that. Thank you very much. (Applause)

16 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Blake McElheny,
17 then Cathleen Mattoon, Creighton Mattoon.

18 MR. BLAKE MCELHENY: Thank you. Good
19 evening. My name's Blake McElheny. I was raised in
20 Pupukea. I guess I should real quick apologize. What I'm
21 going to speaking about is not nearly as significant as
22 some of the other issues that have been raised tonight.

23 But along the lines of some of the things
24 that were said, I want to thank the people of Ko'olauloa
25 for allowing my family to raise me here in Pupukea.

1 Real quickly, I think that I just wanted to
2 go over the fact that the Kahuku training area is a
3 reality right now. And even under the no action
4 alternative I would imagine would remain in place for at
5 least some period of time.

6 As I read the Environmental Impact
7 Statement there are several existing impacts that the
8 community experiences as a result of the military
9 presence. That would likely increase under -- with the
10 presence of the Stryker Brigade.

11 I think maybe those who have had a chance
12 to look through it or look through some of the materials
13 are familiar with those restrictions on recreational land
14 use, soil loss, erosion, the threat of wild fires, effects
15 on plant and wildlife species, effects on surface water
16 quality and runoff into the ocean as well as noise and
17 other potentially adverse effects on public health.

18 So we know that these effects are present
19 and the idea is how do we protect ourselves. How do we
20 protect human life? How do we protect the land with these
21 effects present?

22 One alternative would be the complete
23 removal of the military presence. Other alternatives are
24 trying to figure out ways to, I guess you could use the
25 word in the Environmental Impact Statement which is

1 mitigation.

2 I just wanted to highlight that one of the
3 potential mitigations that's mentioned is buffer zones.
4 It's a mechanism that non-profit local community
5 organizations can utilize to purchase lands that are for
6 sale.

7 I just was highlighting there's a vacant
8 property adjacent to the Kahuku Training Area that many
9 people in the Ko'olaupia area and other areas around the
10 island of O'ahu have been interested in protecting for a
11 very long time.

12 It seems, although, there's a bunch of the
13 other visions. Clearly perhaps through these we can move
14 forward respecting at least that one small piece of
15 Ka'aawa and other areas. I just wanted to put that out
16 there.

17 There's a community group that are trying
18 to work together to protect special resources not only for
19 the health of the land but for the health of the community
20 who lives out there.

21 Also for those who come out, visit,
22 hopefully something good will happen. Thanks for the
23 opportunity to testify.

24 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. McElheny.
25 Cathleen Mattoon, Creighton Mattoon.

1 MS. CATHLEEN MATTOON: Aloha kakou. My
2 name is Cathleen Mattoon. And my roots are in the
3 ahupua'a of Punalu'u. My genealogy also includes the
4 ahupua`a of He'eia and Hau'ula.

5 I worked for the betterment of my family,
6 my community and my government through memberships in
7 various organizations like Punalu'u Community Association
8 for 30 years, the Ko'olaupia Hawaiian Civic Club for 32
9 years, the Local 5 H.E.R.E for 21 years and also the
10 Neighborhood Board for 18 years, and Ka Lahui Hawai'i for
11 10 years. (Applause).

12 I've appeared before community, city, state
13 and federal government agencies no matter how controlled,
14 misdirected or flat out phoney they happen to be. It is
15 my hope that I can contribute honest mana'o that will
16 protect and enrich the lives of my family and my
17 community.

18 The subject of most hearings in Hawai'i is
19 land use. As a small island state we're always concerned
20 that every square inch of land be used wisely.
21 Historically the people of this land, kanaka ma'oli,
22 malama `aina. The land belongs to ke akua and we are the
23 keepers and stewards and receivers of its bounty.

24 If you malama the 'aina, the 'aina will
25 take care of you. Such a simple concept, but one that the

1 U.S. Army has not accepted and will probably ignore even
2 if we ask you to embrace it.

3 Throughout the EIS document it becomes
4 apparent that without exception every statement of
5 mitigation is prefaced by such words as "wherever, within
6 feasible, reasonable, practical or prudent," which tells
7 me that the U.S. Army will decide without input from state
8 or federal laws what constitutes feasible, reasonable,
9 practically and prudent.

10 The President has already declared that the
11 military will not be affected by environmental laws of the
12 land.

13 And I weep over this. Here, then, is a
14 repeat of what can happen to Hawai'i when it suits the
15 federal government. I say "repeat" because we should
16 never forget the occupation of the Territory of Hawai'i in
17 1941.

18 In the name of security, now referred to as
19 Homeland Security, the government of Hawai'i was replaced
20 by the U.S. Army. There was a military governor that was
21 assigned who explained the necessity that this occupation
22 would last until there was no longer a danger of enemy
23 attacks.

24 The U.S. Army took control of our courts,
25 labor, municipal affairs, press, civil defense, public

1 health, water, hospitals, prisons, jails, price control,
2 liquor, food control and control of production, land
3 transportation, gasoline rationing, materials, supplies,
4 collected fines and receipts, used territorial and county
5 properties and institutions.

6 Curfews, blackouts, controlled use of
7 beaches were imposed on civilians. Price controls placed
8 on anything and everything including liquor, gas, food,
9 rents and even prostitution -- which became legal under
10 the military control.

11 Courts were untrained military officers
12 with no training to hear simple misdemeanor or crimes
13 carrying the death penalty.

14 Provost judges, being inexperienced in
15 administering criminal law, imposed heavy fines and long
16 prison terms for misdemeanors that under civil law would
17 have warranted a fine or a short jail sentence.

18 The money derived from these fines was kept
19 by the military governor. To avoid harsh sentences these
20 prisoners volunteered to donate their blood.

21 We were the patriots of the Territory of
22 Hawai'i and were held under military rule for three years.

23 Japan, the enemy, was not made to function
24 under these stringent and suffocating rules when defeated,
25 or forced to give up their civilian courts.

1 As you must realize I'm a product of a
2 period of time when the military was to be feared and with
3 good reason. The best beaches and parks were off limits
4 to civilians. Jobs were frozen. One could change only
5 with the approval of the U.S. Army.

6 Thousands of men wandered the streets
7 looking for a good time. Punalu'u Valley was a jungle
8 training area to which hundreds of soldiers were
9 processed, utilizing the land without concern for the
10 impacts.

11 The stream was dammed. Roadways cut
12 through watershed lands. Trees were toppled and tons of
13 equipment moved in. The destruction was absolute.

14 How can the U.S. Army expect me to believe
15 you care about the 'aina when your record shows you do
16 not? Past behavior is a predictor of future behavior.

17 It frightens me that the U.S. Army is
18 asking to destroy even more of the 'aina. The land you
19 destroyed in the past could not fully recover over 50
20 years later.

21 There are still concrete bunkers in
22 Punalu'u Valley, unexploded ordnance in Waikane and only a
23 partial clearance of Kaho'olawe.

24 The military has not kept its word to
25 return the lands that they used as they found them. Must

1 we allow you to destroy forever more of this very limited
2 resource?

3 I have some questions I hope will be
4 answered later. And one of them is: What percent of the
5 lands in Hawai'i is currently used by military, Army,
6 Navy, Marine, Air Force? And I think someone already said
7 35 percent.

8 What percent if you add more lands, and how
9 does this compare with the rest of the nation? Is this
10 our fair share? I doubt it.

11 Given that Hawai'i has the most endangered
12 species in the nation, why would the U.S. Army demand the
13 use of special lands that they historically destroyed?

14 Is the cost of training somewhere else too
15 great a price to save our natural wonders? Will America
16 be in greater danger if the Stryker Brigade is not trained
17 here?

18 Also, how can you plan to integrate your
19 personnel and families without impacting the many services
20 provided by the state?

21 I'd like you to comment on the effect on
22 water and electrical power because you barely touched it
23 in your EIS. I'd like to have it expanded.

24 I'd like to know how you're going to handle
25 the impact of these families on schools, trash, parks,

1 environment, social services, health, courts, fire,
2 hospitals. Every additional person has an effect on our
3 limited lands.

4 Also, will you ever release Hawai'i from
5 military occupancy? Are we to accept imposition of
6 military influence forever? Whenever you discover a
7 better way to make the war better, will we always be your
8 choice of training and experimentation?

9 Is Hawai'i a dispensable commodity in the
10 eyes of this nation? I would appreciate responses in my
11 questions. I would suggest all public hearings in the
12 future be held in public places. (Applause)

13 I think you were ill advised to plan them
14 as you have. And I believe that some of the hearings
15 you've already had were probably negated because you
16 weren't able to hear all the people who were present.

17 I request a deadline for comments for EIS
18 be extended to allow us further review of the documents
19 that were provided.

20 Now, all of the information I gave you
21 about the occupation of Hawai'i came from this book, a
22 book that I think the military should read thoroughly. It
23 is called "Hawai'i Under Army Rule."

24 "What are the limits of the military power?
25 A few hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor the Territory

1 of Hawai'i was placed under marshal law. The commanding
2 general proclaimed himself military governor and assumed
3 all executive and legislative powers.

4 "Civil courts were suppressed as Army
5 personnel moved in and took over the courtrooms, meeting
6 out penalties to civilians without regard for the
7 limitations of law and for offenses unrelated to military
8 security.

9 "For the first time in American history a
10 military government was established on loyal American
11 territory. And civil courts were completely superseded by
12 military tribunals. Not until October 1944, long after
13 the passing of any threat of invasion, was marshal law
14 finally terminated."

15 I would say that everyone should read
16 "Hawai'i Under Army Rule" especially the military, because
17 it still contains important lessons for America as it
18 faces the increasing challenge of maintaining the
19 supremacy of civil law and liberty in uncertain times.
20 Mahalo. (Applause)

21 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Before the next
22 speaker, Creighton Mattoon, there's an announcement. The
23 public comment period for this Draft EIS has been extended
24 to January 3, 2004. (Applause) Creighton Mattoon,
25 followed by Ikaika Hussey. And after that, Gwen Kim.

1 MR. CREIGHTON MATTOON: Aloha mai kakou.

2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

3 MR. CREIGHTON MATTOON: I'd like to express
4 my appreciation to Local 5 for the lei that they presented
5 us outside when we greeted all the people who have been on
6 the front lines in the various public hearings before this
7 one tonight.

8 Once again, I welcome you all to
9 Ko'olauloa. It's good to see you here. Good to hear your
10 mana'o. You people have given some tough acts to follow,
11 including the one right before me. I had to say that.

12 I wear several hats myself. I have
13 testimony as chair of Ko'olauloa Neighborhood Board No.
14 28. Basically in it I also ask for the extension of the
15 deadline. And I know you've extended to January 3.

16 If it's possible, since our board would not
17 be able to take any kind type of action for or against the
18 EIS, we were asking whether it could be extended to
19 January 30.

20 That would give us time to hold our
21 meetings and deliberate and also render an opinion.
22 That's my presentation as the chair of the Ko'olauloa
23 Board No. 28.

24 I also wear other hats, as my wife does.
25 I've been a citizen of Ka Lahui Hawai'i for the last 10

1 years, Ko'olaupia Hawaiian Civic Club and several other
2 organizations. (Applause)

3 Tonight I speak as an individual. I've not
4 been able to review the Draft EIS in its entirety, having
5 focused my attention on the Kahuku Training Area.

6 However I believe my comments will be
7 applicable to other sections of the EIS. I'm concerned
8 that, once again, the military is seeking to acquire more
9 of our limited land area with its limited but precious
10 resources to conduct training for war.

11 It has chosen Hawai'i over much larger
12 areas such as Mississippi and Alaska in spite of certain
13 negative impacts it will have on our people, our culture,
14 our environment and its resources.

15 Apparently some would consider this a
16 reasonable price to pay for speed of mobilization. I'm
17 convinced that the choice to intrude into our 'aina once
18 again was made by employing the old fashioned risk
19 assessment technique instead of the precautionary
20 principle in making environmental decisions.

21 The risk-based approach asks the question
22 how much damage is okay? Then limits are set to allow
23 that much damage to happen. But often these limits are
24 exceeded.

25 Some say this is why so much of our planet

1 is contaminated, chronic disease is increasing. This is
2 why we have so many endangered species and extinct species
3 in Hawai'i. This is why we have dwindling water supplies.

4 On the other hand, in the precaution-based
5 approach, all reasonable alternatives are considered and
6 the question is asked: How little damage is possible? It
7 assumes a better-safe-than-sorry attitude. Or is it
8 better to err on the side of caution when considering
9 impacts on our environment, our resources, our people, our
10 culture?

11 In the Kahuku Training Area the EIS states
12 that when using short-range training ammunition there's a
13 high risk of wild fires.

14 Another section mentions that certain
15 activities will create a high probability of soil erosion.
16 Yet another section it is reported that there can be no
17 assurances on the safety of biological species.

18 In each case the mitigating measures are
19 less than convincing. Although surface water impacts are
20 mentioned, it would seem that groundwater impacts are not
21 addressed at all. At least I couldn't find one.

22 Finally, the EIS does address cultural
23 impacts in the Kahuku area. It does mention 23 sites in
24 the upgrade area of Drum Road alone. It does propose
25 mitigation measures in dealing with recorded sites and how

1 to deal with inadvertent discoveries.

2 But the record, not just with the military,
3 but also with civilian entities, would seem to indicate
4 that these measures are mostly after-the-fact measures,
5 such as unearthing of our iwi kupuna which occurs over and
6 over and over again, more recently in Punalu'u during the
7 Board of Water Supply waterline construction when the iwi
8 were unearthed.

9 This goes on all the time. The measures
10 are after the fact. I would like to end this presentation
11 by saying this EIS in my opinion -- I've seen many
12 EIS's -- it does not seem to be a comprehensive,
13 scientific and professional piece of work. Mahalo.

14 (The proceedings are continued on the
15 following page)

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1 MR. CHANG: Thank you all for your patience. I
2 think we've been going for quite a while, so let's take a
3 break. They brought some coffee and some cookies.
4 Perhaps a ten-minute break, and then we'll resume with
5 Ikaika Hussey. I made a mistake. Following
6 Ikaika Hussey will be Matthew Tarawa, then Gwen Kim.
7 Okay. Ten minutes, please; then we'll see you
8 back here.

9 (Recess from 8:30 P.M. to 8:34 P.M.)

10 MR. CHANG: Mr. Hussey? Is he available?
11 If not, we're going to move to the next speaker.
12 Mr. Hussey?

13 Otherwise, we'll just skip. We'll come back to
14 him, of course. But we better keep moving on.

15 All right. Following Mr. Hussey will be
16 Matthew Tarawa, and then Gwen Kim.

17 Mr. Hussey?

18 MR. IKAIKA HUSSEY: Thanks.

19 Actually, I'm pretty sure that Mr. Hussey is my
20 father, who's standing on the side.

21 Thank you very much.

22 I'm sorry to keep you all waiting.

23 I want to come and speak because I've always
24 believed that speaking is a very important thing to do.
25 It's always important to have ideas raised, ideas heard,

1 and for -- especially that voices should be heard that
2 aren't usually heard. And it's come to my attention from
3 individuals who are -- who are actually on staff with the
4 military as civilians that there are several
5 environmental problems that may not necessarily be
6 covered within the text of the EIS, which should be
7 brought up. And, so, as part of the politics of having
8 voices heard which can't always speak, even though they
9 may be voices which otherwise are very empowering, I'd
10 like to bring out the issues. And one of those is the
11 question of the impact on using a vehicle which -- and
12 I'm not a technician about this stuff, so I apologize.

13 But what is the recovery rate for land that has
14 been traversed by vehicles such as the Stryker, a 20-ton,
15 21-ton vehicle once it's finished and it's completed as a
16 vehicle? What is the recovery rate of land, you know?

17 I understand, also, there's been -- Hawaii is,
18 obviously, not the only land that has been targeted as a
19 site for the siting of a Stryker Brigade. And, so, I
20 think it's important that the military supply citizens
21 here with information garnered in those other sites, in
22 other installations where the Stryker has been deployed
23 for training.

24 You see a lot of people around here with signs.
25 A lot of times the signs are also a vehicle for having

1 voices heard which can't speak. And, so, I'd like to say
2 mahalo to all of you holding signs. I know the arms get
3 tired, and sometimes you need water.

4 And water is another thing that I want to talk
5 about. I'm going to hit several points that may not be
6 connected, but they're connected because I'm the one
7 saying them.

8 Water -- we're talking about bringing another
9 700 more troops, plus their families. Hawaii's
10 population of 1.2 million can barely survive on the land
11 as it is now. We know that the impact of tourists coming
12 to Hawaii puts a significant strain on our natural
13 economy; that is, the circulation of the things that give
14 the island life: Water, air, land itself.

15 How are we going to -- and I want this to be
16 addressed, also, in the final version of the EIS.

17 What is going to be the cost in very human terms
18 of bringing in 2,000 more people, and whatever other
19 people have to come, to an island which can barely
20 sustain its current population?

21 That's another question that I have.

22 Second point, third point, fourth point,
23 whatever, I'd like to -- I'd like to speak to the workers
24 who have taken care of us here tonight. And I want you
25 to know that we stand in solidarity with you, as Hawaii

1 Aloha Aina. Recognize that it's working-class people who
2 are harmed first and harmed to the most degree when
3 environmental impacts are assessed on the land, on the
4 community; that it's working-class people who can't go
5 back to our house in Kahala, turn on the air
6 conditioning, turn on the television, and shut out the
7 world around them. I live on a very crowded and very
8 busy street in the middle of downtown. I know what it's
9 like when your house becomes, you know, the viaduct to
10 the freeway. It's not funny. And I know that people who
11 can't afford to move out of communities are subject to
12 the environmental impacts on those communities, to the
13 traffic impacts.

14 Right now, with the Stryker Brigade, we're
15 talking about -- we're talking about expansion of use of
16 munitions, of land in Wahiawa, at Schofield Barracks; by
17 Schofield Barracks, also Pohakuloa. And the EIS does a
18 fair job of assessing the environmental impact on those
19 specific geographical areas. However, as -- one point
20 that Hawaii Aloha Aina feels very strongly about is
21 looking beyond those boundaries and trying to assess what
22 is the environmental impact on surrounding communities.
23 The water that accrues at the water lens under Wahiawa,
24 that water flows -- flows down to the ocean, both north
25 and south. And, so, any toxins that are released into

1 the water, any -- any of the mutagens or cancer-causing
2 agents which are released into the environment, they
3 float down to Waipahu, which is a working-class
4 community; they flow down to -- they flow down into
5 Wahiawa Proper; they flow down to Ewa. They don't flow
6 to Kahala, obviously. They flow -- they flow north,
7 towards Haleiwa and Waialua. These are communities which
8 are going to be affected by the activities taken by the
9 Army at Schofield. I can't really speak to Pohakuloa and
10 that area because I don't know the aina as well. But I
11 do want to voice some words that say that we should be
12 looking. And I'd like the final version of the EIS to
13 make a sustained and serious effort to address the
14 environmental impact on the surrounding communities
15 around Wahiawa.

16 Again, I'd like to say mahalo to everyone who
17 came out tonight. And I know there's a lot more
18 speakers. And it's really an honor to be a part of the
19 process, which is not the official process, but it's the
20 process of citizen dissent, of dialogue, and democracy.

21 Mahalo.

22 MR. CHANG: Thank you for your consideration, as
23 well.

24 Just a reminder: We have new technology. In
25 addition to the fact that the comment period has been

1 extended to January 3rd of 2004, you also can submit
2 additional testimony or your basic testimony by e-mail
3 and by fax, if you are interested in doing so. There's a
4 little card at the sign-up desk that you can get the
5 e-mail address and fax information.

6 Okay. Can we go to the next speaker, then,
7 Matthew Tarawa, followed by Gwen Kim, please, and
8 DaVianna McGregor after that.

9 MR. MATTHEW TARAWA: (Speaking in Maori.)

10 My full name is Matthew (Maori name), or Matthew
11 (Maori name) Tarawa, and I belong to the Confederation of
12 the United Tribes of Raoterua, New Zealand. (Inaudible
13 because of applause) and full support to kanaka maoli and
14 all who live on these great islands of Hawaii, the land
15 of our ancestors, we say. We were here something like
16 about the year 200 A.D., when our ancestors lived here,
17 over the Big Island over there, over the other side,
18 (inaudible) from there to Kualoa, from there to Raoterua,
19 Land of the Long White Cloud. That's many centuries ago.
20 So we know where we came from. (Speaking in Maori.)

21 When I first met in 1991 the United Nations hui
22 to deal with indigenous peoples of the world, we produced
23 there what is now known to the whole world as world
24 patriot rights, and also intellectual property rights,
25 and he was with us there. It was during that time he

1 said to me, "Come over to Hawaii sometimes with me." So
2 I want to say to you, I came; but I missed him by about
3 two or three days. He passed away. But we put together
4 the biggest march in Hawaiian history; and that was on
5 the 17th of January 1993, along with (inaudible) Logan,
6 Kekuni Blaisdell, and others. We put that march
7 together, and it became the biggest march in the Hawaiian
8 history.

9 Do you remember that?

10 So I want you to know that I bring you the love
11 of our Maori people of New Zealand. Maori, Maori,
12 (inaudible) the same. "Ma" means white, pure, clean;
13 "Ori" means original. So we're all original people. We
14 are the people of the land. All of Hawaii belongs to
15 kanaka maoli.

16 I want to say this about this Stryker Brigade.
17 We knew about this some two years ago, that we're going
18 to send one of these machines over there to control
19 Maori. Not a chance. No way would we have any of these
20 machines over there, not one. No. We support you.
21 Bumpy Kanahale, all the rest, and all of those in
22 support.

23 You know, this Stryker Brigade, why -- want to
24 be turning Hawaii into a military state?

25 It cannot be, because (inaudible) people.

1 Isn't that correct?

2 (Speaking in Maori.)

3 So I want to say to you on behalf of the
4 Confederation of the United Tribes of Raoterua, Secretary
5 to the Chiefs, chiefs and -- not just one; there are
6 several hundred. In fact, we are a land of chiefs.
7 There's very few Indians. We're running short of
8 Indians. I think they're all in Oklahoma someplace.

9 But anyway, anyway, we're here to support you.
10 We're here behind and in front. And with
11 Kekuni Blaisdell, you have great leaders in Hawaii; make
12 no mistake about that. And, you know, it's the leader
13 who says "we". Those who have -- say "I", "I", they have
14 an "I" problem. They need to go and to see an optician
15 and have a good look at themselves. So it's "we", not
16 "I".

17 And, so, I want to say again: We support you
18 totally in your stand against the Stryker Brigade because
19 these are acts of war and aggression, (inaudible),
20 genocide, discreet. Otherwise -- in fact, they are in
21 fact worse than the Holocaust. That's what it is to me.

22 I want to say lastly, colonization, for me, as a
23 leader of my people back in Raoterua -- and I'm sure I
24 have their permission to say this -- that we have come to
25 the time in the lives of all humanity. I'm not talking

1 just about here in Hawaii, but all throughout the world.
2 We must take control of what is rightfully ours:
3 China/Chinese, Japan/Japanese, like that. You cannot go
4 and take away something that belongs to someone else;
5 that's theft. Thou shalt not steal. That's what it says
6 in the Good Book. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not
7 commit murder. Thou shalt not commit adultery. Well,
8 there are adulterous nations that will do these things to
9 another people. It's wrong; it is wrong.

10 And, you know, America, the greatest power on
11 earth, they weren't able to stay the powers that be. We
12 know what happened right there in New York. So what is
13 needed throughout the world is a greater understanding of
14 free things.

15 (Speaking in Maori.) Faith, hope, charity is
16 the greatest of all of these. All of these laws hang
17 over all the other laws that -- basic laws and
18 understanding for our all humanity, because it comes from
19 that aloha.

20 Hawaii is known as the Land of Aloha by all
21 those who are outside of this country. They look because
22 it is the Land of Aloha. And it will remain the Land of
23 Aloha if we get rid of this Stryker Brigade. We gotta
24 get rid of them in anything. We must not turn Hawaii
25 into a military state.

1 So I say to you again, I want to say to you
2 again, I give you the love of the (Maori word) of
3 Raoterua, the Maori, Land of the Giants. Our people --
4 some of our people stood from seven foot to eight feet.
5 I don't know what happened to me; so I'm not a very good
6 example of that. But I know my own ancestors are all
7 eight feet tall. We have a (inaudible) bird over there,
8 the largest eagle, I believe, in the world. It has a
9 40-foot (inaudible) wing span. So -- and I'll show you a
10 picture after this if anybody wants to see it.

11 But, in closing, I want to thank
12 Kekuni Blaisdell and all the leaders here, kanaka maoli
13 leaders that are fighting, making their stand, making a
14 stand for that which is correct and right.

15 There is only -- there is only one last thing
16 that I would like to say to you. I know you will win the
17 fight against acts of war and aggression. You know what
18 happened to Hitler (inaudible), all of these dictators.
19 This is not a land of dictatorship. It's a land of
20 aloha, and we need to permeate that right throughout the
21 whole of the -- whole of the islands of Hawaii: Maui,
22 Molokai, Maui, and over there, for all of these islands,
23 and right throughout the whole of Hawaii. So I leave
24 that with you.

25 And I'd like to sing you a song in conclusion,

1 because I sing very well: (Singing in Maori.) How great

2 Thou art, how great Thou art.

3 (Speaking in Maori.)

4 (Speaking in Maori) to all our cousins here in
5 Hawaii. And I don't mean kissing cousins, either; I mean
6 the real cousins. As I look around, I see many, many of
7 our people here tonight, and all together, we all become
8 one people. They're not going to, they're not. On
9 behalf of the Confederation of the United Tribes of
10 Raoterua, I give you once more our love and aloha to all
11 of you. (Speaking in Maori.)

12 MS. AKA: Thank you.

13 The next speaker will be Gwen Kim.

14 And, just to let you know, she is Number 21, and
15 we have 57 speakers. So, again, if you are at the end of
16 the list and you can't stay, please remember that there
17 is a transcriber over to the right here.

18 MS. GWEN KIM: Aloha 'ane kupuna and our
19 precious brothers and sisters.

20 I just wanted to say, you know, a mahalo for all
21 the support that has been expressed to myself and I'm
22 sure the others of the Stryker -- A'ole Stryker 7. My
23 name is Gwendolyn Kim, and I am now going to try to
24 present the testimony that I was prevented from
25 attempting to -- oh, I think we get all of my mo'opuna up

1 here; they recognize my voice -- prevented from doing on
2 the initial night of these hearings, these so-called
3 "open, public forums", first at the Honolulu Country
4 Club, and then second evening at the Helemano Plantation,
5 when our kupuna, Kekuni Blaisdell, and his kako'o were
6 again arrested. And I was told that I needed to leave
7 because higher-ups had made a decision that I could not
8 present my testimony. So through the will of the people
9 and the strength of the people, we all are in here, with
10 our signs and our resolve.

11 So -- you don't have to clap when she claps,
12 because she's going to clap probably at everything I say.

13 Did I mention my name yet?

14 Okay. And that I am testifying on behalf of
15 Ohana Koa, Hawaii chapter of the Nuclear Free and
16 Independent Pacific. An emphatic a'ole to further
17 military expansion. The military already controls
18 one-fourth of Oahu, 8,000 acres in Kahuku alone,
19 beautiful swaths of land, never seen or enjoyed by people
20 in this room. Your names resonate like lost children.
21 Mokapu, Bellows Beach, Kolekole Pass, Schofield,
22 Pearl Harbor, Kahuku, Halekoa, Makua Valley, Waikane,
23 more, one-fourth of Oahu. Here, in our little town,
24 mauka, 8,000 acres, in perpetuity.

25 And what kind of caretakers will they be when

1 their 20-ton wheelies break up the environment mauka? Do
2 we think dune buggies and our little -- what -- that our
3 kids want, dune buggies and their three-wheelers?

4 Hey, we are aghast that they don't -- they're
5 ripping up our beaches; they're ripping up terrain and
6 stuff.

7 What about these 20-ton weapons of destruction,
8 playing their war games up mauka; how is it going to
9 affect our town below in Kahuku, that already experiences
10 extreme flooding problems, which the government has not
11 yet addressed?

12 Your arrogance surpasses all imagining. That
13 you would come before us, greedy for more, is an affront,
14 knowing of the illegal overthrow of this tiny but proud
15 nation over a hundred years ago, that you would think
16 this place is so passified, people here so ignorant or
17 bought-out that you would dare to put forward this plan
18 for expansion. A'ole. Your (inaudible) are read by way
19 of millions of dollars for construction contracts are
20 seen as temporary illusions of sustenance, as you destroy
21 long-term independence, cultural sites, entire valleys
22 and islands in your rampaging arrogance of empire. A'ole
23 to your (inaudible) tied straight to selling our souls
24 for temporary jobs and illusions of power, with strings
25 straight to the man.

1 Like I said, she's going to keep clapping at
2 every sentence.

3 A historic time faces all who know.

4 Shall we survive by backing down from the might
5 of the U.S. military, with all its weapons of mass
6 destruction, or shall we survive by standing together
7 against this carnivorous Pac-Man that eats independent
8 sovereignty-poor nations to feed its voracious appetite
9 for oil, Lear jets, Armani suits, and butlers?

10 The Stryker Brigade will be used against
11 brothers and sisters of Moana Anu and Asia, as they, too,
12 fight for land, water, and justice.

13 When does compromise make us lose our souls, our
14 very identity? Why is so much money being brought to
15 kapae aina while the most incredible militarization since
16 World War II is occurring?

17 Let the mo'olelo of our children speak of our
18 courage as we stood to resist this thief, destroyer of
19 dreams and the earth. As we stand, so do we create the
20 alternative to this mad military killing machine.

21 Both evenings inside the hearings, when I was
22 prevented from going on by force, I was told it was like
23 a cocktail party of illusionary freedom happening inside.
24 Hate. It is. Lots of illusions here. Lots of
25 illusions.

1 Free speech? Real input?

2 Done deal. Collusion between the military,
3 state HPD, and private security guards equals military
4 state, to me. The emperor has no clothes.

5 MS. AKA: We're going to actually have to change
6 the tape in the camera here, so that's going to take
7 about a minute.

8 So I just want to let DaVianna Pomaika'i
9 McGregor know that she's next, and then Mohala Aiu; and
10 then, after that, is Roxanne Duville (phonetic).

11 (Pause in proceedings.)

12 MS. DaVIANNA MCGREGOR: Aloha kakou. My name is
13 DaVianna McGregor, (Hawaiian name) McGregor. I'm a
14 professor of ethnic studies at University of Hawaii,
15 Manoa campus. And I -- my ohana and my grandpa on my
16 grandfather's side, my dad's side, comes from Hau'ula.
17 We have aina in Hau'ula. And my ohana also has land at
18 Waiale'e, which is in the shadow of the training at
19 Kahuku Range. And I can recall as a young girl, when we
20 were sleeping out there, hearing the guns and the weapons
21 and witnessing the tanks on the roads and feeling like we
22 were really in an occupied land, as a third-world
23 country, not in America, which we didn't believe we were
24 part of America at that time, anyway.

25 And I'm also Access Co-Coordinator for the

1 Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana. And, so, my testimony will
2 address some of the work that I've done and the problems
3 with the Environmental Impact Study, from my point of
4 view, as having been an expert witness in the Makua
5 Environmental Impact Study case and contested case
6 hearing, and my work with the Cultural Impact Studies;
7 and then, also, finally, in my experience with
8 Kaho'olawe. And I will rework my testimony; but I
9 haven't had a time -- chance, really, to review it
10 thoroughly.

11 Moreover, the element which I'm most interested
12 in and which is my area of expertise, the Cultural Impact
13 Report, is not in the report; it hasn't been completed.
14 And I request a copy of the Cultural Impact Study when it
15 is completed, because my concern is the living practice
16 of our culture, not the archaeological sites as much as
17 the ongoing living practice of our culture. And the
18 Environmental Impact Study, in the Cultural Section, only
19 looks at archaeological sites and impacts to
20 archaeological sites. And it promises that there will be
21 a survey -- a summary of survey of cultural practitioners
22 and, also, a report on informant interviews, and I'm
23 interested in reading that.

24 Page 3-73 cites a report that I worked on,
25 called "Kanu o Ka 'Aina", as a source for identifying

1 categories of culturally significant natural resources;
2 and it includes areas of naturally occurring or
3 cultivated resources used for food, shelter, or medicine;
4 areas that contain resources used for expression and
5 perpetuation of Hawaiian culture, religion, and language;
6 places where known historical and contemporary religious
7 beliefs or customs are practiced; areas where natural and
8 cultivated endangered terrestrial marine flora and fauna
9 used in Hawaiians' native ceremonies are located or
10 materials for ceremonial arts and crafts are found; and
11 areas that provide natural and cultural community
12 resources for the perpetuation of language and culture,
13 including place names, and natural, cultural, and
14 community resources for arts, crafts, music, and dance.

15 While those -- those categories are listed there
16 on Page 3-73, the Cultural Impact Statement does not
17 address -- or the Environmental Impact Study does not
18 address those cultural resources. There's no evidence
19 that subsistence hunters and gatherers or cultural
20 practitioners have been consulted regarding the uses of
21 cultural and natural resources. And, as I said, the
22 Cultural Impact Study is promised to be produced; and
23 hopefully it can be produced before the deadline, whereby
24 we can comment, so that we'll have adequate time to
25 review it and comment by January 3rd, 2004.

1 The living cultural practices of Native
2 Hawaiians are important to assess and to protect. And in
3 other studies, Cultural Impact and Environmental Impact
4 Studies, such as with the Geothermal Study and the
5 Proposed Space Board Study, where these cultural impacts
6 were vital, we assessed impacts to not just resources but
7 to ohana and impacts to the ability of ohana to gather,
8 and also to continue the relationship to ancestral lands,
9 the ability of the community to gather and to -- and what
10 would be the overall impact on social relations in the
11 community.

12 Will the new forces, for example, stationed here
13 change the delicate ethnic balance in the community?

14 Those issues are also factors to assess.

15 Human well-being and spirituality is another
16 factor, natural resources, customs and practices, Native
17 Hawaiian rights, which have been widely expanded on
18 tonight, and economics.

19 And in regard to the natural cultural resources,
20 the report needs to address what will be the impact in
21 terms of changing conditions; that is, changes in quality
22 and quantity of resources, size of resources, the
23 usability of the resources, the boundaries that define
24 these resource areas, the integrity of the resources, and
25 the quality of the cultural experience.

1 Moreover, there needs to be a cumulative impact
2 study, not in the matter that you have. I know you have
3 a little section on cumulative impacts, and it's looking
4 at related development, like a new bridge on the old road
5 going from Wahiawa to Waialua or improvements that will
6 be made to this hotel as part of the process of
7 cumulative impact. But what it doesn't address is the
8 real cumulative impact that we are concerned with, which
9 is, that overall, once these lands begin to be used as
10 training ground, access will be cut off to them for
11 Native Hawaiian rights and Native Hawaiian practitioners;
12 and the long-term impact is, that once these lands are
13 allowed to be impacted by ordnance, we're never going to
14 have these lands returned to us again.

15 And, so, I come to my experience with
16 Kaho'olawe. And on Kaho'olawe, only 71 -- well, between
17 69 and 71 percent of the land has been cleared. That
18 means between 29 and 31 percent of that island will never
19 be cleared. It means that access to those areas will
20 continue to be restricted. And then 52 percent of the
21 land has been cleared to a surface level, and that means
22 that those lands can only be accessed with UXO-trained
23 escorts. And 9 percent of the land has been cleared,
24 which is available for our cultural practices and which
25 are significant areas that we in the ohana have accessed

1 for 24 years now very safely and have re-opened important
2 cultural sites. But 9 percent means that there's a
3 continuing impact to those few areas that we have access
4 to. And there are many more important areas on the
5 island for cultural use that will never be able to -- be
6 able to be expanded unless it can be cleared of ordnance.
7 And, so, it puts added strain on the areas of
8 significance, great significance: Kealaikahiki, Muaoiki,
9 Hakioawa, all the important areas have been cleared. But
10 it puts a strain on those areas where we couldn't begin
11 to expand out. And we also have to heal all the island
12 and not just 9 percent of the island.

13 But our experience in Kaho'olawe and the lesson
14 of Kaho'olawe is, that once the military takes over the
15 land, you never get it back. You never get it back. And
16 once you begin to allow military impact of ordnance, then
17 these lands will be -- you know, continue to be -- after
18 400 million dollars was spent, only 9 percent has been
19 cleared; and it's important that that come back. But I
20 think that will hold up as a model that -- in Waikane,
21 for example, the Native Hawaiian family was giving the
22 land with the idea that it would come back to them, and
23 then the military said it could never be cleaned up to a
24 level that's safe. And now you're willing to send in
25 troops to be trained there in unsafe areas.

1 The other lesson of Kaho'olawe is, that as
2 Native Hawaiians, in which it's been addressed tonight
3 and spoken to very eloquently, Native Hawaiians came
4 together to demand an end to the bombing because we do
5 not want our islands to be a staging ground for war. We
6 are stewards of the land. And the lesson of Kaho'olawe
7 is, that as Native Hawaiians, we are ancestors -- our
8 ancestors are the resources of the land, the various
9 elements, Kane, water, and Kanua, the ocean, and Lono,
10 who brings the rains that will come visit us in Makahiki.
11 And as descendents of these natural elements, it is our
12 responsibility to serve as stewards of these lands. And
13 as stewards of these lands, we cannot allow the continued
14 abuse of our islands by the military. And, so, the
15 lesson of Kaho'olawe is, we don't want military to take
16 more land. You cannot return land on one hand and take
17 with the other. We want our land back. We want Hawaiian
18 lands in Hawaiian hands.

19 Ms. AKA: We have Mohala Aiu next; Marion Kelly;
20 and then Noenoe Silva.

21 MS. MOHALA AIU: Aloha. I haven't had a chance
22 to go through the whole EIS because it's so huge. But I
23 was concerned about cultural impact to the land. And I
24 believe that it is never adequately covered in any EIS
25 I've seen. So I wanted to just give a few points; and it

1 will be a short testimony. I want to hand in written
2 testimony later, when I have a chance to better review
3 it.

4 In consulting with Native Hawaiian groups, I
5 don't believe that only consultation with Native Hawaiian
6 groups gets the whole picture. They should also consult
7 with ohana and individuals. I want them to look at the
8 current cultural uses of land as well as the historical
9 uses; and I want them to see that how can current use
10 continue if they keep on blocking access to lands.

11 I also am concerned about the use of land and
12 the continued use of new lands and what this will do to
13 the culture, landmarks, things that Hawaiians are -- hold
14 dear and are used to seeing through historical eyes.

15 And if they change, what does that do to our
16 culture? What does it do to our livelihood? And what
17 does it do to us as people who live in a strong relation
18 to the land?

19 I also wanted to make a point of -- as
20 DaVianna McGregor said before, land that is given to the
21 military is never returned in the same shape it was, and
22 it's never -- we'll never see it again in the same and be
23 able to use it again in the same context. And, so, the
24 military asking us for more land is not good. It's --
25 it's very wrong.

1 I want to see what they're doing to safeguard
2 the land for our future generations and how military use
3 could stand side by side with Hawaiian values and say
4 that -- in one sentence say that they -- they want to use
5 the land and use it well and still maintain Hawaiian
6 values. I can't see that -- those two points coming
7 together.

8 Hawaii -- the Hawaiian Islands have already
9 suffered heavily under military use. Oahu and Hawaii
10 Island have had a huge impact. And I don't want to see
11 any more buildup. I don't want to see the Stryker
12 Brigade here.

13 How can this buildup translate to the military
14 being good neighbors?

15 I think the U.S. military sees us, Hawaii and
16 Hawaiians, as expendable and as a strategic location and
17 nothing more.

18 How does this stand in relation, in solidarity
19 to Hawaiian values?

20 Thank you.

21 MS. AKA: Marion Kelly, and then Noenoe Silva.

22 DR. MARION KELLY: Aloha. Thank you for all
23 being here. I think this is a tremendous turnout.

24 I want to thank the people here who gave me this
25 beautiful lei. Mahalo.

1 Secondly, I want to ask you, whatever you can do
2 to get the people who were arrested at the other two
3 released, finished, pau, the end, never again.

4 Because the U.S. military plans to take
5 thousands of acres of land on Hawaii and Oahu and run
6 their Stryker Brigade machines over this land, and
7 because our islands are small, I must speak out against
8 their plan. I will tell you what I know about the
9 60-year track record of the military in just one of the
10 valleys that I studied: The Makua, Makua Valley. This
11 is a report that the military refused to publish.

12 Can that tell you something?

13 They don't want you to know what they have done.
14 The U.S. military intends to continue to train on Oahu,
15 even though the equipment that they propose to use, the
16 Stryker Brigade, was created, surely, for continents, not
17 for small islands. Each one of these monster machines
18 weighs 20 tons; and they tell us this is lightweight.

19 However, my testimony will present facts about
20 the U.S. military's 60-year occupation and control of
21 Makua Valley, which is what I know most. I wrote Makua
22 Valley history back in the 1970s. I researched the
23 history of Makua and talked to many people in the valley
24 and wrote about their years as well as the years of the
25 military occupation. But the U.S. military refused to

1 print it. I feel that the U.S. military was unhappy
2 because they did not want all of that history to be
3 available to the public, especially to be told to clean
4 up and leave Makua Valley, which was my conclusion in
5 this report after researching how the military had
6 treated Makua Valley and the people who had land there
7 and the land itself. At that time, U.S. military had
8 control of over 6,600 acres of land, including Kuaokala,
9 Keaweahilua, as well as Makua, Kahanahaiki, and Koiahi
10 Valleys, all the way down to and including the beach, for
11 33 years. From 1942 to 1976 they controlled it all.

12 Here is something that I learned as I researched
13 the records: They forced the people to leave, paying
14 them a pittance; you know, 200, 300 bucks for their land,
15 a pittance for the land. The Heleniki Family, the
16 Kekuewa Family, the Kamaka Family. You know, all my
17 friends. I interviewed them; I talked to them. I know
18 what happened. The U.S. warplanes practiced their
19 bombing techniques as they flew into the valley and used
20 the houses of these people as targets by bombing them.

21 The military also bombed the school where the
22 children of Makua Valley had once learned to read and to
23 write. They may never read the history of Makua Valley.

24 The U.S. military also targeted the church at
25 Makua Valley and destroyed it, the building where people

1 used to meet on Sundays with their friends from other
2 communities. And the church choir used to practice with
3 John Naiwi, the choir master.

4 The U.S. military also allowed their soldiers to
5 use the gravestones in the churchyard graveyard for the
6 target practice. Go and see for yourselves.

7 Have you ever been there?

8 Go take a look. You can see the pukas in these
9 grave sites. Hewa.

10 And, of course, they bombed the beach home of
11 Mr. McCandless, the rancher who leased the valley from
12 the Territory of Hawaii.

13 And the freshwater wells at Makua have been used
14 by the U.S. military as dump sites. Today there are some
15 people, and I talked to them myself, who are trying to
16 dig the rubbish out. It's an awesome job.

17 Then there are the fires. I know there have
18 been many, many fires. One of the largest burned over a
19 thousand acres of land and even went over the top of the
20 mountain. Apparently, the U.S. military just doesn't
21 care about the environment.

22 And it is because I know the facts of the U.S.
23 military track record at Makua Valley that I now stand
24 here before you and before the United States military to
25 say that they should not bring their Stryker Brigade to

1 Hawaii. The U.S. military has no clue as to how to care
2 for land on small islands. Maybe they'd do better in the
3 continental United States; I don't know. In fact, their
4 purpose is to destroy, not to care for the land. Because
5 we live on small islands, we live in a very delicate
6 island environment. If we are going to continue to live
7 on these islands, we must preserve as much of our natural
8 flora and fauna as possible; and we need to tell the U.S.
9 military not to burn the land.

10 We know from their history that they are unable
11 to preserve our natural environment, so they should at
12 least clean up their rubbish, including their dead and
13 live bullets and bombs that are scattered throughout
14 Makua Valley; and when this is done, they should leave.

15 Unfortunately, the miles of roads that the U.S.
16 military plans to construct for these monster machines to
17 move around in our islands will further destroy much of
18 what little we have left. The Hawaiian pueo, Makua's
19 rare and endangered flora, all of this will be gone if
20 the military continues its destruction.

21 The track record for the U.S. military for over
22 60 years in Makua Valley and its adjacent valleys is
23 extremely discouraging, to say the least. They have not
24 taken care of the land. So I can only assume that its
25 plan to bring the 300 or more of these monster Stryker

1 Brigades will continue their disrespect for protecting
2 our natural environment. I think that DaVianna told you
3 what happened to Kaho'olawe, and it's going to happen to
4 Makua and it's going to happen to every other piece of
5 land that the military takes.

6 The U.S. military knows that we want the lands
7 of our islands returned. In fact, the military had once
8 promised to return Makua Valley to the Territorial
9 government; but they changed their minds and kept bombing
10 the valley. Training troops in Hawaii is part of their
11 intimidation program for the people of Hawaii. The U.S.
12 military refuses to care for the land, so I can only
13 assume that it plans to bring this monstrous Stryker
14 Brigade in to intimidate the people of these islands
15 again and again, until we accept the military as our
16 saviors. What a twist of fate.

17 Thank you very much.

18 MS. AKA: Noenoe Silva.

19 MS. NOENOE SILVA: Aloha. Talk about hard act
20 to follow.

21 Thank you, Marion.

22 I also wanted to start out by saying mahalo to
23 the A'ole Stryker 7. Somebody had to do it.

24 And I'm going to be very brief because all the
25 people before me have made all the points, almost all the

1 points that I was going to make, and much more eloquently
2 than I am able to do. But I did come up here to add one
3 more voice, to register a protest against any further
4 military expansion in Hawaii nei. And I want to
5 reiterate a couple of things very briefly.

6 Many of us are morally opposed to any Hawaiian
7 lands being used to wage war. And that has been going
8 on -- we did have our sovereignty in our own country; we
9 were a neutral country. And we have unfairly borne the
10 burden of the United States' seemingly endless expansion.

11 As you've heard here tonight, as person after
12 person has come up here, Hawaiians dearly love their
13 land. Aloha aina was a movement in the 19th century, and
14 there's a movement now. But not only Hawaiians love our
15 land. Everybody loves our land. Our land is some of the
16 most beautiful land on earth. It's so rich. Our
17 beaches, our streams, our mountains, our winds, and our
18 rains are so lovely that our kupuna named them all
19 individually. But every time the U.S. military takes
20 another acre, brings another gun, brings another tank,
21 brings another bomb here, you are bringing us closer to
22 being a target. And we know that war is real, and we
23 know that it has happened before. Our aina aloha should
24 not become a target. And I'm sure many of us would like
25 to know what the U.S. military thinks the environmental

1 impact is going to be if you draw an attack to our aina.

2 One other thing is, that often we read in the

3 paper about what good neighbors the U.S. military is to

4 us, how they take care of the land, how they protect

5 different sites, and often they tell us this every week

6 in The Advertiser, on the front page. But recently -- I

7 don't know how many people have seen this; you have to

8 turn to certain channels, like MTV and other channels --

9 but there's a commercial on television right now that's

10 part of a U.S. Army recruiting campaign, and in the

11 commercial, it's about Pohakuloa, which is where some of

12 this is planned to -- for the expansion to take place.

13 Also, I'm sure there are long-time activists here to --

14 this is probably the 200th hearing I've been to over the

15 years, and we keep telling the U.S. military that Mauna

16 Kea is a sacred place. You know this. People keep going

17 to hearings over and over again to say that very thing.

18 But in this commercial about Pohakuloa, which is situated

19 on the slopes of Mauna Kea, there's -- they actually brag

20 about taking 5,000 pounds or tons or something of

21 dynamite to blow up the side of Mauna Kea. If you

22 haven't seen it, it's shocking. It's absolutely

23 shocking. And it's lack of respect for what we have told

24 you over and over and over and what you proclaim in the

25 paper, that you're good neighbors, that you understand

1 what we're saying. And then, at the end of the
2 commercial, it says, If you want some more information,
3 you can go to goarmy.com. So I did. And I read this --
4 they have this little story; I'm sure it's a made-up
5 little story; but it goes like this: My name is Sergeant
6 Mike Leper of the United States Army. I'm an engineer
7 assigned to Pakaloha -- that's not my pronunciation. The
8 environment on Pakaloha is very moon-like because of lava
9 rock.

10 And then there's another picture, and it says,
11 We're in a caldron right in between three volcanos: Mona
12 Loa, M-O-N-A, L-O-A -- Juanita -- we don't know where
13 that is -- and Kilowea off in a distance. This is an
14 operation where we will gain all of the work material
15 that we will need for the projects that we have here
16 onsite.

17 Then the last picture, core specialists will
18 drill holes on top of the rock, then they will place
19 charges inside of these holes. They will blow the
20 quarry, and the rock face will fall. And then there's a
21 soldier, and then it says, "Charging", and then it says
22 "Explosion".

23 Thank you.

24 MS. AKA: Thank you, Noenoe.

25 We need to change court reporters, so we're

1 going to take a ten-minute break. And after the break is

2 Pookino. She will be up next.

3 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MS. AMARAL: We're on No. 29 right now.

2 We've got 26 testifiers left. If each of us takes just 5
3 minutes, we take the time limit of 5 minutes to heart and
4 speak for 5 minutes, then we're out of here by 1:30.

5 If each of us takes twice the time, 10
6 minutes, then just double the time that we will be out.

7 So I again ask for your cooperation here to
8 try to keep your comments to 5 minutes. For those of you
9 that do not or unable to stay till 1:30 in the morning,
10 there is a court reporter behind the screen and you can
11 give your testimony and you can get on the record that
12 way.

13 The next speaker is Po'ohina, followed by
14 Zenna Galagaran followed by Summer Nemeth. Thank you.

15 PO'OHINA: Oh, boy, look at all this mana'o
16 here, good mana out here. Signs held up (Applause) I've
17 been to so many of these meetings I didn't really want to
18 come to this one. But when I read in the paper about my
19 kupuna getting arrested, I had to come.

20 I just want to acknowledge that the kupuna
21 warriors, Kekuni, Mary -- where's Mary, can you guys stand
22 up please. Kekuni, Mary (Applause).

23 The warriors that taught me, they taught me
24 to decolonize my mind and to go beyond the rules of
25 authority. I had all this written testimony when Tony

1 asked me to come and he was going to pick me up. But I
2 decided to talk from the heart, when I entered the parking
3 lot of this hotel, which is actually a part of a major
4 multinational corporation.

5 What is very interesting what has been
6 happening within the last week of these testimonies, is an
7 intimidation by the multinational force to show that they
8 are in control.

9 Yes, they are in control of the military.
10 Yes, they are in control of the C.I.A. Yes, they have
11 control of the F.B.I. And they are in control of the
12 President. (Applause).

13 Okay. So what we have here is a major
14 power, control problem. The point for young people,
15 especially a lot of people in the military, younger ones,
16 to study, research all you can about what I'm talking
17 about.

18 You can go to the Internet study, study,
19 all you young learn, opio. It's very important. And I'm
20 going to try to summarize how I feel. Mark here. Mark?

21 I'm sure it's hard for you to understand
22 how I feel. I'm going to try to explain to you real fast
23 how Hawaiians feel, how you guys can kind of relate.

24 Imagine if during the 9/11 attack millions
25 of Arabians invaded your country, imprisoned your

1 president, forced you to speak in another language and
2 then made decisions for you.

3 That is how Hawaiians feel. That is what
4 the word you have been hearing for all this whole evening.
5 If I was a high ranking officer in the military I would
6 resign tonight and join the struggle for Hawaiian
7 independence. Because Hawaiian independence is
8 pro-American.

9 What Kekuni got arrested for is pro-
10 American. Even if he is for Hawaiian independence. If
11 you read your constitution you will see that supporting
12 Hawaiian independence is pro-American. So resign tonight.
13 Join the Hawaiians. Support your constitution. Thank
14 you. (Applause).

15 MS. AMARAL: Our next speaker is Zenna
16 Galagaran followed by Summer Nemeth followed by Tony
17 Castanha. Just a reminder that part of the function of
18 tonight's public comment is to comment on the contents of
19 the Draft EIS. So, Zenna, are you here? Great.

20 MS. ZENNA GALAGARAN: Hello. My name is
21 Zenna Galagaran. And I'm with the Health Advocacy Group
22 here on the North Shore. This is our group statement.
23 What are we really doing here tonight? This is not a
24 picnic.

25 At earlier meetings in this series there

1 has been real contention. Some of those here have caused
2 others here to be arrested; forcibly deprived them of
3 their opportunities to participate in these so-called
4 public forums.

5 Power is being displayed, status
6 demonstrated, positions of domination and submission are
7 being described, enforced arbitrarily by self-styled
8 authorities.

9 Superficially or officially these meetings
10 are convened to tip the hat to democracy; to give the
11 impression that the people themselves, not simply the
12 private interests, have had a say in the deliberations.

13 Given an informed approval of what Rumsfeld
14 and George Bush have decided would be an appropriate
15 function of force.

16 Superficially these meetings have been
17 structured like community gatherings, but the community
18 did not call for these meetings.

19 The Army and the Army supporters, the state
20 government, the business sector are the authors and
21 managers of these meetings.

22 These private interest groups have chosen
23 the topic and set the agenda, even if the intent is to
24 manage the outcome.

25 Even so, concerned members of the community

1 are here tonight to try to represent the real community in
2 face of this arrogant mismanagement of our own best
3 interests.

4 In a community meeting all parties are on a
5 more or less equal footing. All share approximately
6 equally in responsibility, in effort expended as well as
7 results decided upon group actions.

8 Here, though, there is a polarized dynamic
9 that opposes the Army's private interests to the real
10 interests of the community.

11 Here the stakes are on the one side great
12 increases of wealth and power and on the other, if the
13 truth be told, cruel degradation of the real social
14 organization and the living ecosystem, the 'aina.

15 These private interests with their hidden
16 agendas that are really simply the various stratas in
17 greed and power, would have us believe that they are truly
18 a part of our community.

19 With every word and action they stress,
20 they're actually separatists, their superiority and power
21 over our inferiority and powerlessness.

22 They give us the choice. Will we identify
23 with them, with their wealth and power? Are we their
24 wannabes?

25 Or will we remember who we really are,

1 despite their seduction and threats, and represent our own
2 best interests that are real neighborly respect, rapport
3 and full time mutual support.

4 They try to seduce some among us to join
5 with them, serve their agenda instead of our own. Divide
6 and conquer was the secret of success for those who ran
7 the Roman Empire.

8 That strategy is still a favorite of all
9 would-be imperialists and it is diametrically opposed to
10 the principles of mutually respectful enmity and
11 solidarity that are the foundations of true community.

12 It is that way that power is imposed on a
13 people from without. It is the root of colonialism. And
14 really, we have seen enough of that already.

15 By contrast within the community, power is
16 acquired through coming together around deep common
17 interests like a healthy ecosystem in a peaceful
18 community.

19 Superficially the question before us here
20 tonight is whether we want to give 25,000 acres of our
21 sorely depressed 'aina over to the Army so they can use
22 the area for war games.

23 How can that really be in question? We all
24 know that war is the most dangerous and destructive
25 activity on the human agenda.

1 We can't expect that the Army's
2 preoccupation with realistic simulation will in fact
3 ensure that even war games will be very destructive.

4 We cannot doubt that these so-called war
5 games will seriously degrade an already overstressed and
6 traumatized ecosystem.

7 We all know that the many millions of
8 dollars being spent on this project are being taken from
9 our budgets from schools, and hospitals and libraries, and
10 roads and parks -- (applause).

11 The Army's weapon procurement programs.
12 Why on Earth would we, the community, who will suffer a
13 loss of `aina and valuable social resources and community
14 agree to this unless we're deceived hypnotized or bent by
15 fear?

16 I suggest that the real question before us
17 is whether or not we will, once again, allow the community
18 to be divided, manipulated, exploited by private interests
19 that act directly against the real public interests in our
20 own common good.

21 More and more it looks as if the
22 constituents of the military-industrial complex whose
23 primary concerns are the violence, death and fear, have
24 co-opted the basic American project that was grounded in
25 the propagation of real community.

1 So that now a captive government is moving
2 to reconfigure our society, and redirect its energies away
3 from vital community and toward the business of war, the
4 mindset of war as a way of life.

5 To say yes to this hysterical militarism is
6 to act directly against community and possibility of free
7 and loving life. How could it be real to choose death as
8 a primary focus and motivating force of communal life?

9 How could anyone ask us to make such a
10 choice? What could they really be thinking? The people
11 who have been attempting to define our situation in terms
12 of threat and violent enmity and to make our world
13 correspond to that definition, and to force us to act
14 according to that definition, are radically alienated and
15 deprived and their views are distorted by their paranoia.

16 By themselves, alone with their egos they
17 can think of nothing better. But we as a community can
18 conceive a far better world and the practical means to
19 realize it.

20 Our collective vision is far more
21 comprehensive and enabling than their stunned egoistic
22 reactivity. Why should we the people let them set the
23 agenda, define the situation?

24 It's far better for us all if we decide to
25 discuss among our simple selves how things are, what to

1 do, then call in the private interests to help us make it
2 so. Thank you. (Applause).

3 MS. AMARAL: Summer Nemeth followed by Tony
4 Castanha, followed by Ralph Makaiau.

5 MS. SUMMER NEMETH: Aloha.

6 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

7 MS. SUMMER NEMETH: My name is Summer
8 Nemeth. I come here because I'm a descendant of one of
9 the families who was evicted from Makua Valley.
10 (Applause) I love the 'aina. It's very important to me.
11 I come here because I'm not convinced that the military
12 has proven themselves to be good stewards of the land they
13 have used. The military has done more damage than it can
14 repair.

15 With our eyes we have seen that they have
16 beaten and burned the sacred places of Kaho'olawe and
17 Makua beyond recognition. They have bulldozed, and bombed
18 fishing shrines, he'iau, grave sites and petroglyphs
19 leaving behind a trail of destruction and death.

20 We have seen the pollution at Pearl Harbor,
21 the dumping sites and the graveyard of naval ships that
22 are no longer used.

23 I'm here because I'm concerned that all
24 soldiers training in the areas designated for the Stryker
25 Brigade will not be aware of the specifics documented in

1 the Environmental Impact Statement that covers the
2 culture, geological, biological significance of the
3 Hawaiian island chain.

4 I'm concerned that those soldiers will be
5 left unaware of the damage and destruction of their
6 training and that majority of soldiers stationed in
7 Hawai'i remain uninformed of the practice of proper
8 stewardship which native Hawaiians demonstrate through the
9 concepts of aloha 'aina and malama 'aina. (Applause)

10 Soldiers should always be good stewards to
11 any land they use, military designation or not. On more
12 than one occasion I've experienced soldiers' blatant
13 disregard for sensitive areas of the land. Even as a
14 child I was aware of this.

15 While visiting Ka'ena every summer I
16 learned to be a good steward of the land that cared for
17 me, that provided for me, even though the majority of
18 those around me failed to do the same.

19 Over the years I remember seeing the big
20 military vehicles carrying soldiers driving recklessly on
21 the dirt road in the middle of the day.

22 After asking what they were doing in Ka'ena
23 one of them told us they get paid to go off-roading in
24 military vehicles, the ones camouflaged in green and
25 black.

1 Not only do they bring their work trucks on
2 workdays, but on more than one occasion I've seen soldiers
3 on the weekends in their 4-wheel-drive Jeeps and trucks
4 with military decals riding on the sensitive sand dune
5 system that becomes a mud pit during the rainy season.

6 I don't know if they're aware of the damage
7 they're causing, whether or not the erosion of these dunes
8 will not only destroy the only habitat known for some of
9 the plants and animals there, but that their inconsiderate
10 actions will eventually lead to the death of the entire
11 reef system and the loss of prominent fishing grounds.

12 Their lack of awareness about the impact of
13 their actions on the island is unacceptable.

14 Over the years Ka'ena Point has been used
15 as a place where groups of soldiers drink and create
16 bonfires. The only problem is that, if you're familiar
17 with that location, it's surrounded by dry brush, koa
18 haole which is good kindling for wild fire.

19 I've approached these groups of soldiers
20 who bring in truck loads of skiffs or pallets for a good
21 time. I explained the cultural significance of the place;
22 that there's a good chance their fire could burn out of
23 control.

24 I ask them if they do decide to make a fire
25 to clean up after they're done because broken beer bottles

1 and rusted nails from pallets become a hazard for children
2 who play in the area.

3 I am concerned that the military is
4 providing the wrong type of training to its soldiers. As
5 we have seen in the occupation of Iraq, Americans' use of
6 violence to keep the peace, its lack of concern for the
7 indigenous host culture is no way to win the favor of a
8 nation or the rest of the world. (Applause)

9 It is apparent soldiers were not educated
10 on the destructive actions of the military. Rather, they
11 are given an education that makes the military the victim
12 and those concerned about their actions, the aggressors.

13 When first arriving to the island, my
14 husband, previously in the Navy, went to an informational
15 meeting that warned sailors about traveling to the west
16 side of the island in order to avoid confrontations with
17 angry natives.

18 It is no wonder that on one of my first
19 trips to Makua Valley, two soldiers shot imaginary machine
20 guns at me and my family on the other the side of the
21 fence. They were taught that I was the aggressor.

22 I want to warn you from what I'm going to
23 say from this point forward I tried to create a statement
24 that uses some of the jargon I found in the EIS. So I
25 just want to expose you to that. So if I'm not making any

1 sense it's because... (Applause).

2 In conclusion, I am not convinced that the
3 Stryker Brigade will in any way benefit the Hawaiian
4 Islands.

5 Such an addition would have an overall
6 significant impact not mitigable to the less than
7 significant level on the number of possible
8 alcohol-related traffic fatalities, spousal abuse cases
9 and fights in local schools.

10 Such an addition would have a significant
11 but mitigable impact on the possible employment for a
12 large number of the unemployed local population.

13 The Stryker Brigade Hawai'i will have a
14 severe non-mitigable impact on many of our unique
15 ecosystems that are homes to many endangered species.

16 I'm convinced that the point of providing
17 an EIS is moot. For the plain fact that the majority of
18 the Stryker Brigade will remain unaware of their impact on
19 the native culture and environment.

20 I am disappointed that soldiers currently
21 stationed in Hawai'i are not getting the appropriate
22 training and proper stewardship of the 'aina which in turn
23 leaves me skeptical that soldiers from the Stryker Brigade
24 will demonstrate better stewardship of the land that the
25 military proposes to use.

1 I question whether our state is truly more
2 secure with the addition of such a force in our islands.
3 We are already one of the most militarized areas in the
4 world.

5 I fear that the addition of a Stryker
6 Brigade will pose a further threat in a possible attack
7 against the U.S. military in Hawai'i in the future.

8 I am not convinced of the necessity to use
9 Hawai'i for military training. I stand here before you
10 concerned, concerned that what we have said here tonight
11 may not be truly taken into account.

12 But I refuse to stand idle and watch the
13 military rape the land and the culture connected to it.
14 It is not pono. It is not right. Malama pono. 'A'ole no
15 military expansion. (Applause, whistles)

16 MS. AMARAL: Tony Castanha followed by
17 Ralph Makaiau, then Larry McElheny.

18 MR. TONY CASTANHA: Aloha kakou and
19 greetings. I'm not going to be able to follow up on that
20 last testimony but I will follow, give what I can.

21 My name is Tony Castanha. I'm a long time
22 Hawaiian sovereignty activist and currently a doctoral
23 candidate in the Department of Political Science at the
24 University of Hawai'i.

25 I've been able to read a good portion of

1 the Environmental Impact Statement. My recommendation is
2 that the no action alternative be undertaken for various
3 reasons.

4 In Chapter 4 under the cultural resource
5 and human health and safety hazards sections, I disagree
6 with the findings that there would be no significant and
7 unmitigatable impacts under the proposed action.

8 As we know, the military's track record
9 here in Hawai'i has been atrocious from the illegal
10 overthrow and annexation of Hawai'i to the bombing of
11 Kaho'olawe and other areas, to the release of deadly
12 chemical and biological agents in the 1960s, including
13 Sarin, VX, to the many federal hazardous wastesites listed
14 by the EPA to the recent burnings of Makua Valley.

15 Given the above and more, you've heard it
16 all night long for the last three hours, an increased
17 military presence in Hawai'i would logically increase the
18 chances of significant impacts on cultural resources and
19 human health.

20 However, the main point of my testimony
21 focuses on the main justification and basis for military
22 expansion, that of national defense.

23 In the executive summary you indicate that
24 the need for transformation to a Stryker Brigade is to
25 provide the United States with capabilities that meet

1 current and evolving National Defense requirements.

2 However, you curiously do not define the
3 meaning of National Defense. Instead, you talk about the
4 goal of being able to deploy anywhere in the world within
5 96 hours of deployment from Hawai'i.

6 You also note Hawai'i's strategic location
7 within the Pacific Rim and how Hawai'i provides the
8 terrain, conditions most likely to be encountered in the
9 Pacific Rim.

10 Of course we know the Pacific Rim comprises
11 a vast area of land and sea. So how can deployment of
12 troops anywhere in the world, specifically within the
13 Pacific Rim, concern national defense which some believe
14 to be of an inherent non-interventionist nature pertaining
15 to U.S. borders areas only?

16 National defense and national security are
17 in themselves ambiguous terms that could be subjectively
18 interpreted and used, which is probably why you don't
19 define it.

20 I see the Stryker Brigade as an offensive
21 preemptive military strategy. I don't support it because
22 it obviously follows the same precedence of U.S. foreign
23 policy: Unilateralism, expansionism, imperialism, that
24 has shaped the United States since the turn of the 19th
25 Century.

1 Your foreign policy under the guise of
2 national security is responsible for the elimination of at
3 least 10 million native Americans throughout the
4 continental United States.

5 You've cleared out the Eastern half of the
6 United States for a genocidal policy based on discovery
7 and the so-called just war principle, both of which are
8 based on preaching dominion over non-Christian peoples and
9 their lands.

10 This is a clear violation of the separation
11 of church and state that for one, resulted in the Trail of
12 Tears and the establishment of U.S. military power over
13 American Indian affairs.

14 However, you did not stop there. You
15 decided to expand west of the Mississippi and continue the
16 same genocidal policies, breaking of treaties ending in
17 the Massacre of Wounded Knee. These policies were
18 executed under the executive branch of the U.S.
19 Government.

20 Then in the late 1890s you had to decide
21 whether the United States would remain a hemispheric power
22 or become a global hegemonic force.

23 You chose the latter resulting in the
24 seizure of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam, American
25 Samoa, the Marianas and, of course, the Hawaiian Islands

1 where we sit today.

2 In the beginning of the 20th Century your
3 foreign policy was not isolationist or neutral, as some
4 have argued, but continued in its unilateralist and
5 expansionist, though at times, multilateralist mode.

6 The open door policy within a capitalist
7 system demanded a free flow of trade and massive exports
8 to Europe. This also led to the massive exports of arms
9 to European allies during World War I, World War II.

10 During the Cold War the military-industrial
11 complex did not heed Eisenhower's warning. A belligerent
12 foreign policy both overt and covert again resulted in the
13 death of millions of people mostly innocent civilians
14 throughout Southeast Asia, Central America, the Middle
15 East and elsewhere.

16 Today the War on Terror is the blow-back of
17 the Cold War era that Chalmers Johnson so eloquently
18 warned about before 9/11.

19 The War on Terror and the Stryker Brigade
20 expansion are in the same American foreign policy,
21 ideological tradition of unilateralism, expansionism and
22 imperialism since the turn of the 19th Century.

23 This is an offensive, preemptive military
24 strategy that is only going to make things worse. I
25 repeat. This policy is only going to make things worse

1 for all of us. (Applause)

2 I therefore recommend the no action
3 alternative to be implemented with regard to the Stryker
4 Brigade expansion in Hawai'i as this whole project is a
5 contradiction being justified under the guise of national
6 defense. Mahalo.

7 MS. AMARAL: Ralph Makaiau, Jr. followed by
8 Larry McElheny followed by D.D. heron.

9 MR. RALPH MAKAIU, JR.: Aloha.

10 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

11 MR. RALPH MAKAIU, JR.: My name is Ralph
12 Makaiau. And I want to talk about Kahuku. I'm not an
13 educated person. I'm not worldly in the knowledge that I
14 have.

15 But the military has had quite a history in
16 Kahuku. Some good, some bad. But in terms of the EIS,
17 the land that was purchased by the military a year ago --
18 and just to share a comment with you -- the community of
19 Kahuku was very surprised when that land was purchased
20 because nobody asked for community input at the time. We
21 did not know.

22 And as you can see it was quite
23 overwhelming for the community of Kahuku. We have under a
24 thousand homes in the Village of Kahuku. We have four
25 watersheds that belong to the Kahuku Community Association

1 going from Kawela all the way to Makahana that originate
2 out of this military land. So we were overwhelmed and we
3 too thought it was a done deal.

4 We were not aware at the time that it was
5 part of a larger plan. We almost felt that the EIS should
6 have been done prior to the land transaction with Campbell
7 Estate, (applause) because we at the community level were
8 striving, having come out of a vacancy of the Kahuku
9 Plantation in 1972 we had dreams of having the descendants
10 of the plantation own the land.

11 But in 1991 we had a tremendous amount of
12 rain that came off of the mauka. And Kahuku Village was
13 underwater waist deep.

14 My high school doesn't drain. I have mixed
15 feelings about correcting that problem because the high
16 school football team is the lowest -- the football field
17 is the lowest point and they still winning so I don't know
18 about that.

19 AUDIENCE: (Laughters) Go Red Raiders.

20 MR. RALPH MAKAI AU, JR.: But, nevertheless,
21 we have been striving to correct that flooding problem.
22 We have corrected transportation problems or plan to
23 correct transportation problems and the runoff from mauka
24 to the tune of in excess of \$15 million.

25 We are attempting to at least get a budget

1 of \$25 million to correct makai side of drainage runoff.

2 We are drowning today.

3 Because of that our descendants cannot buy
4 the land because it is too expensive to develop in the
5 flood zone. But if we have a dream to keep rural O'ahu
6 rural, then the only way I know how to do it is to keep
7 the people on the land.

8 So there's a sense of malama 'aina. We
9 went to take care of the land. We also want to take care
10 of the mauka. To share a little bit of history. I'm 55
11 years old. As long as I can remember the military has
12 been up in the Kahuku Ridge.

13 The actual purchase of the land did not
14 take place until 2000. Maybe you don't know about it but
15 there was live fire. And there was live bombing in Kahuku
16 Mountains.

17 However, the military still has custody of
18 the property. And I don't believe it was cleaned up.
19 And, again, stewardship.

20 So with a greater program up there we don't
21 know what's going to happen to Kahuku. We are still
22 trying to get answers.

23 No, in the first Stryker presentation at
24 the Kahuku High School cafeteria inside of this year, I
25 asked you how would you help me dry up Kahuku. I read the

1 EIS concerning Kahuku. Nothing has stated how you gonna
2 help Kahuku dry up. Because you are the source. Mauka is
3 the source. The ahupua`a comes mauka to makai.

4 In preparation for you, because a large
5 landowner did not help us dry out, he just sold you the
6 land, the community went out and monitored electronically
7 for water quality.

8 Seven ocean outlets from Maile Kahana to
9 Kawela Bay. That's because the community knew you were
10 going to change land use issues.

11 Having read the document I still want to
12 see an answer, response how you gonna help us. It may be
13 offsite. It may not be an offsite issue. They were
14 flooding all the time. The point being is the large
15 landowner didn't help us correct it. He owned mauka and
16 he leased it to the military.

17 Now, we on the lower side, we still
18 suffering. That includes this property the hotel sits in.
19 When you look up to the mountain you still want to see the
20 greenery, the rural look of that mountain.

21 You don't want to come here and say, "Oh,
22 my goodness it's raining. We got to get out there because
23 there's 10 inches of mud on the golf course." Because
24 nobody is helping us on mauka.

25 This is the economic engine for this

1 region. It has its ups and it has its downs. This still
2 is the largest employer on the North Shore as well as the
3 Ko'olaupua region.

4 We need to take care of that engine. If we
5 take care of mauka we can take care down here easily. We
6 need to take care. We need to be able to get the
7 ambulance back to Kahuku Hospital and not get stuck so
8 that it cannot drive up to the hospital.

9 We need to get our kids so that they aren't
10 walking in the sewer water in Kahuku School every time we
11 have 2 inches of rain in Kahuku. We need to do those
12 things.

13 You being the water source of the
14 watershed, I'd like to see answers. Kahuku hasn't seen
15 answers. And we're dealing with today's problems. They
16 can't survive. The descendants won't survive if they got
17 to go and build flood systems just to capture the runoff
18 that somebody else should be responsible for.

19 So that's my speech for Kahuku. Thank you.
20 (Applause)

21 MS. AMARAL: Larry McElheny followed by
22 Didi Herron followed by Joy Anamizu. Larry McElheny, if
23 you're coming, wave to me. He's not coming. Okay.
24 Larry's gone. Didi Herron. Didi, if you're coming wave
25 to me. You're coming. Don't wave. I see you. Okay.

1 MS. DIDI HERRON: This is their EIS.

2 That's what I think of it. (Standing on top of the
3 three-volume EIS.) Aloha.

4 AUDIENCE: (Applause) Aloha.

5 MS. DIDI HERRON: My name is Dildrene
6 Mahealani Herron of the A ha lilio ahuna 'ohana of
7 Punalu'u, O'ahu, Hawai'i. And I'm also an ex-Navy brat.

8 This is a report prepared by the U.S.
9 Department of Interior and the Department of Justice dated
10 August 23rd, 2000 titled "From mauka to makai the river of
11 justice must flow freely."

12 I invite each and every one of you here to
13 read it. This report is a process to reconcile between
14 the United States of America for the illegal overthrow of
15 the Kingdom of Hawai'i resulting in the passage of Public
16 Law 103-150, also known as the Apology Resolution passed
17 in 1993.

18 Now, in 2003 is the U.S. Government's
19 response to the process of reconciling with us by the
20 expansion of more military presence by the Stryker Brigade
21 combat team? Not to mention Senator Inouye's pet project
22 to base seven more nuclear submarines here, including
23 Mr. Bush's pet project of his Star Wars games on Kauai.

24 To plant thousands of more military
25 personnel to further rape our limited resources, creating

1 millions of tons of trash and excrement and a multitude of
2 fatherless children. (Applause/whistles)

3 I say take your Stryker team and your
4 consultants back to your homeland. We were and always
5 will be the host government, not your wards. And I say
6 enough is enough. (Applause)

7 And the headline reads: "Day 1. Honolulu
8 "Star Bulletin" anger builds in Hawai'i. "Honolulu
9 Advertiser." Storm waves building in Hawai'i.

10 Day 2. Associated Press. Mutineers topple
11 Hawai'i. Governor and 27 others kidnapped during coup
12 held at Iolani Palace.

13 Day 3. Youths go on rampage in Hawai'i as
14 counsel of chiefs vote power to the new chief.

15 Day 4. The "Wall Street Journal". The
16 situation in Hawai'i isn't looking any better. A coup in
17 Hawai'i spells trouble in paradise."

18 Sound scary? Well, it happened exactly as
19 those headlines stated. Instead of Hawai'i it happened in
20 Fiji in their 1987 coup. Could or should this happen in
21 Hawai'i? I say absolutely. Eku na ko o Hawai'i. E oni
22 pa'a keki o ka 'aina. Imua na piliwai. If you know what
23 piliwai means as a fishermen, we can form our circle.
24 Aloha. (Applause/whistles)

25 MS. AMARAL: Joy Anamizu followed by

1 Keali'iwai Camarillo and then Henry Curtis. Joy is No. 37
2 out of 56.

3 MS. JOY ANAMIZU: Aloha kakou and our
4 kupuna, no kua 'aina o ke Hawai'i. A mea kama'aina.
5 Aloha.

6 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

7 MS. JOY ANAMIZU: My name is Joy Anamizu.
8 I'm a part-time farmer and resident of the Kahuku area.
9 Tonight I would like to give a few of my comments and
10 requests on the SBCT Draft EIS.

11 First I would like to request that the
12 public comment period be extended to 120 days and to
13 include more public meetings. NEPA grants the public a
14 minimum of 45 days to provide comment. This length of
15 time is not enough for the public to thoroughly read,
16 digest and comment on what you proposed.

17 There are three large volumes of
18 information which will either directly or indirectly
19 impact the lives of many in Hawai'i and the environment.

20 Therefore, if the Army is truly sincere
21 about implementing the NEPA process it would allow the
22 public a fair and reasonable chance to thoroughly evaluate
23 and comment on the Draft EIS.

24 Second, the common concern that has been
25 voiced at the other public meetings is that the Draft EIS

1 is rather complex or beyond an average person's
2 comprehension.

3 I too believe this is true. I also believe
4 there are folks out there who are unable to comprehend
5 this document either because they don't understand or read
6 English very well.

7 They may be illiterate or have a learning
8 disability or may become frustrated with the technical
9 details.

10 What I recommend is that the Army hold
11 public education sessions and community meetings to
12 properly inform and educate the public of the training,
13 mitigation and consequences that are involved.

14 If properly informed I believe that the
15 public will gain a better understanding of the issues and
16 will be able to offer detailed comments, these are the
17 more pointed comments on the Draft EIS.

18 Third, it is my opinion that after briefly
19 reviewing Chapter 7 of the KTN Kawaiiloa section of the
20 Draft EIS, I believe it to be severely inadequate and
21 insufficient in its analyses and conclusions.

22 It cites significances. It determines
23 statistically by numbers. To get these numbers one needs
24 to collect data which is usually done by conducting
25 research and experiments.

1 To conclude that an impact is significant
2 or significant but mitigable to less than significant or
3 less than significant without conducting a thorough
4 investigation it is scientifically unsound, dangerous and
5 unethical.

6 Lastly, I'd like to request that the Army
7 reconsider its plan to purchase more land to train in
8 Hawai'i because the military has continuously failed to
9 clean up after itself.

10 Historically in this area -- I'm talking
11 about the Kahuku -- this area, Turtle Bay all the way to
12 Kahuku -- back in the second world war the military used
13 this area as an airfield.

14 We farmed this area back in the early
15 nineties and was amazed to find a lot of trash, metal
16 bottles near the airfield area that was uncovered when
17 they plowed the land for planting. Basically these areas
18 were used as dump sites.

19 Recently in the past year on my farm, which
20 is located both mauka and makai up Kam Highway and is
21 adjacent to the Charlie Gate which leads up to the Kahuku
22 Training Area, my farm has been used as a public bathroom
23 by soldiers waiting for the range control officer to open
24 the gate. In addition to trespassing and depositing their
25 waste and filth on my farm, rubbish, canned rations and

1 other waste from KTA has also been found on my property.

2 This not only is a hazard to my mom and the
3 workers that work on our farm, but it's just very bad.
4 It's not good.

5 So in conclusion, as training with a legacy
6 and with the Stryker Brigade means continued
7 contamination, degradation of the land which I'm inclined
8 to believe so at the moment, then I say 'a'ole no.

9 (Applause)

10 MR. CHANG: Keali'iwai Camarillo followed
11 by Henry Curtis and Kat Brady.

12 MR. KELIIWAI CAMARILLO: Aloha, everyone.
13 Keali'iwai Camarillo. I'd like to invite you folks,
14 especially the military people outside to again join us in
15 Makahiki events. They're coming up this weekend. The
16 website is called ehaehalono.org.

17 You guys can come and see some of the
18 cultural aspects that we enjoy down here and how our
19 training does not impact that land the way your training
20 does.

21 Okay. EIS. One of the things I saw
22 lacking from the EIS was any mention of light pollution on
23 the land and on the skies. Makahiki is observed by the
24 rising of the pliates but I can get more into that. But I
25 won't.

1 Recently Mo'okapu Marine Corps Air Station
2 added several lights near their airfield and also several
3 lights to the new housing they built in that area.

4 The impact of that lighting source has
5 greatly diminished the amount of stars that I can see
6 above my home tonight.

7 Of course that might not be specific to
8 just the military installation and what they're doing out
9 there, but that's something that was not mentioned in the
10 EIS that I'd like to have addressed.

11 You guys are looking into going into areas
12 that do not have any light. You guys are planning on
13 building several facilities that will probably be lit 24
14 hours a day.

15 Okay. Moving on. I was commenting to
16 somebody over here at this, I guess, your kiosk over here
17 about what you guys plan to do about archaeological sites.
18 You had two of your resource people on hand to interject.

19 One of them interjected after I commented
20 about your plans, once you guys discover an archaeological
21 site, if that archaeological site is in the way of
22 something that you can see to postpone or move, then you
23 guys will document and keep on going. All right. She
24 said that.

25 Actually I found it kind of interesting

1 that it was actually in this writing also. She said that
2 well, you guys are very flexible. You guys are different.
3 You guys have changed. That no longer occurs. And you
4 guys will make every best effort to move a road or
5 something like that.

6 So to that I said move your roads to the
7 mainland. Move your whole brigades to the mainland, you
8 guys are so flexible.

9 But outside of that I indicated to her, you
10 know what, they still play golf at Mo'okapu on bones that
11 you know that are there. As far as educating your
12 soldiers, their soldiers don't know what they're playing
13 on.

14 In this, though, it was interesting. She
15 said, "Well, they're still there," in other words the
16 bones. And she's like, "Oh, they've been covered."

17 Well, hold on wait, wait. In this
18 statement that's actually per diem for what they plan to
19 do?

20 Paraphrasing, the installation will insure
21 that the remains are secured from further disturbance or
22 vandalism and covered from protection from elements until
23 installation in accordance to NAPBRA procedures in
24 appendix G discovery plan, blah, blah, blah.

25 But, anyway, what she said was in

1 accordance with what they plan to do. They did it. Now,
2 okay. So I guess the bones are no longer being disturbed
3 per se, but perhaps the souls of those bones are.

4 As far as vandalism, now that's
5 questionable. If I put a sand trap in the middle of
6 Arlington or in the middle of Punchbowl would that be
7 considered vandalism?

8 So, you guys want to come here and play
9 games. Hawai'i pumps in \$53 billion a year into the U.S.
10 economy. So this little per diem is going to cost
11 1.5 million.

12 When Hawai'i becomes a nation of its own
13 again, will you leave the Stryker Brigade here?
14 Technically it would be ours. We would have paid for it
15 in full 48 times. We would have paid for it in full.
16 Okay.

17 Let's talk about other numbers. You guys
18 like numbers. How's about out of that \$1.5 billion budget
19 you put 10 percent toward schooling, 10 percent to
20 improving the real infrastructure the people use down here
21 instead of putting an H-4, H-5 between Dillingham and
22 Kahuku or Kahuku and Schofield or something like that.

23 'Cause we have an H-3 here that we really
24 don't need at all because you guys have two bases on
25 opposite sides of island. (Applause)

1 Another thing: Training. We all know that
2 you guys have these wonderful, wonderful institutes like
3 Annapolis, West Point -- what's that one over in Virginia
4 that they don't let girls into?

5 AUDIENCE: Citadel.

6 MR. KELIIWAI CAMARILLO: The Citadel,
7 that's the one. Now, we all know that these institutions
8 have terrible relations with their female soldiers and
9 male soldiers pertaining to rape, hazing, other malicious
10 acts against each other. You want to bring more rapists
11 here, more masochists? You can't even control it within
12 your own top institutions.

13 And being that some of you are
14 commissioned, you guys went to school with some of these
15 people.

16 Oh, but let's talk partnership. Let's talk
17 about having you guys down here, having you guys spend
18 money down here, having you guys bring something positive
19 to the state.

20 Mentioned in the EIS is virtual training
21 grounds. Spend \$1.5 million on computers. Bring your
22 computers down here. You guys can come play flight
23 training simulations.

24 You guys can play shoot each other with
25 lasers in a controlled environment. You won't need any

1 more land for that. You guys already have Schofield. You
2 already have Mo'okapu and others.

3 Spend \$1.5 billion on equipment such as
4 computers and stuff like that. Spend an equal amount of
5 money to clean up what you guys have already damaged and
6 to remove that equipment once it becomes desecrated --
7 excuse me -- once it becomes outdated, obsolete.

8 Because currently you do not have anything
9 in place to remove the obsolete equipment that's already
10 here and that you guys will be making obsolete by bringing
11 in the Stryker Brigade.

12 Nowhere in the EIS has there been talks
13 about taking up the old desks, taking out the old tanks,
14 the no longer used -- what is that called -- 2 and a half
15 tons, 2 and a half ton vehicles, the HUMVEE you guys will
16 be decommissioning and stuff like that. There's no
17 mention of that. So that's another thing.

18 \$1.5 billion more money for schools. Oh,
19 you guys don't need a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. You
20 guys got HPD. You guys got the Royal Guards. (Applause)
21 It seems to be working.

22 We don't need the Stryker Brigade here.
23 Everything you guys point out -- oh, here. You want to
24 make the EIS complete?

25 Pay to publish Marion Kelly's report.

1 (Applause) That would be a very good use of the money that
2 you guys are already using to publish the EIS. That will
3 help you guys. You guys won't have to do a lot of
4 research.

5 I could go on and on. Even this. It's
6 like this goes to show. This is appendix F of their
7 report on what is archaeologically correct, and stuff like
8 that.

9 And on here they have, well, three of
10 indices listed on here are actually political more than
11 archaeological.

12 First off, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
13 Administrative Offices, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
14 Trustees. Down the list is Kamehameha Schools Trustees.

15 Now, nowhere on this list are the
16 practitioners, the real cultural experts who are actually
17 going to be using all that. Maybe they didn't come
18 forward as an organization to step forward and be
19 recognized. But here in the islands when you're looking
20 to seek knowledge, and you're looking to educate yourself
21 you seek them out.

22 So until you have the people that are
23 actually using these lands that you're looking to go into,
24 you have not completed your EIS. You need to go seek
25 those people out. Those are the kahuna, kahuna lapa'au.

1 Those are the people that practice natural healing
2 medicines, lomi lomi practitioners, that's also the kumu
3 hula. You guys got to sit down and talk to them.

4 And to make that easier for you, come to
5 Makahiki because they come out to Makahiki games with us.
6 ehaehalono.org. We give you all the dates and calendar
7 events that are happening throughout the year.

8 One of them is real easy for you guys to go
9 to because it's going to be over at Moku'umiumi. That's
10 Pearl Harbor for you guys. They're going to have, like,
11 20 something canoes out there. So come check it out.
12 Aloha, everybody. (Applause)

13 MR. CHANG: We need to take a 2-minute
14 break. (10:48)

15 (The proceedings are continued on the
16 following page.)

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1 MR. CHANG: Okay. Henry Curtis, followed by
2 Kat Brady, and then Kalei Crabbe.

3 MR. HENRY CURTIS: Aloha. I'm Henry Curtis,
4 Executive Director of Life of the Land. We're going to
5 have extensive written comments, but I want to focus my
6 oral comments on one very narrow topic, and that is
7 groundwater contamination at Schofield.

8 I want to concentrate just on Schofield for the
9 moment. And I want to preface my comments by saying that
10 when Schofield Barracks was a Super Fund site, a
11 Technical Review Committee was formed to monitor the
12 military cleanup, and it consisted of the military
13 regulators and Life of the Land. The military has set up
14 Restoration Advisory Boards, which are sort of military/
15 civilian interfaces to monitor military cleanups. We sit
16 on the Central Oahu Air Force Restoration Advisory Board,
17 which monitors the military cleaning up of fuel storage
18 annexes, petroleum oil lubricant pipelines, and Wheeler
19 Army Airfield until the year 2000, when it was turned
20 over to the Army. We sit on the Pearl Harbor Naval
21 Restoration Advisory Board and the Hickam Air Force Base
22 Restoration Advisory Board. So we spend a lot of time
23 poring through military documents, trying to understand
24 their acronyms and the fact that they use the same
25 acronym to mean multiple things.

1 We also sat on the EPA/Department of Health
2 Source Water Assessment Project, which looked at
3 groundwater contamination, how you define boundaries for
4 groundwater aquifers, what types of things might be
5 contaminating it, and what the probability of
6 contamination is. And we look, also, at non-military
7 toxic sites, such as Honolulu Harbor, such as Village
8 Park, and such as Kunia.

9 Now, you may know that the EPA defines the
10 aquifer under Schofield as a sole-source aquifer. That
11 means that it's not replaceable. It provides a lot of
12 water for the island, and it is not replaceable. During
13 this past legislative session, one person in the state
14 government got this brilliant idea, Why don't we stick a
15 landfill on top of it; and that was beaten back on the
16 floor of the Senate.

17 Now there's being proposed a massive amount of
18 military development over this aquifer. And the EIS is
19 very good at looking at past contamination. The EIS
20 points out that trichloroethylene, or TCE, has made it
21 from Schofield to the groundwater and is being pumped out
22 as we speak. Although the source of it was never found,
23 it is still leaking into the aquifer.

24 They did discover the source of the tetra --
25 screw up that name -- CCL4, carbon tetrachloride, which

1 came from the landfill at Schofield. It seeped down from
2 the landfill, into the aquifer, and it is being dealt
3 with. So the military knows that contamination on the
4 top is reaching the aquifer. That's not a mystery. They
5 have a contaminant on the top; they have a source way
6 down; they found it in the aquifer. So the EIS
7 acknowledges this past contamination but then does almost
8 nothing on describing possible new contamination.

9 They give a few sections, and it's buried in
10 three different sections of the report, which makes it
11 hard to put together; but they say, for example, they
12 analyzed 39 composite samples. Now, "composite" means
13 you take a little dirt from here, a little dirt from
14 here, a little dirt from here, and you mix them together,
15 and you hope that if any one of those samples is
16 contaminated that the blend will pass your approval
17 rating. And then they go on to say that these sites,
18 very limited in number, are representative of the
19 contamination sites and, in fact, are probably higher
20 contaminated than the sites they didn't test; and,
21 therefore, the sites they didn't test are absolutely
22 safe.

23 They say that -- there's two standards of
24 measuring, whether something is safe for an industrial
25 area or whether it's safe for a residential area. And

1 that was part of the problem that was called Barber's
2 Point Naval Air Station, now Kalaeloa, where the military
3 cleaned it up to industrial levels, but the County wanted
4 it at higher levels of cleanliness; and, therefore, the
5 military turned over the land to the State and County,
6 which couldn't use it; and hence, now, it is a largely
7 unused site.

8 The military has found that there's high levels
9 of valium, arsenic, iron, aluminum, magnesium,
10 nitroglycerin, and RDX. RDX has multiple names, like C4,
11 T4; it's a plastic explosive. These granules exist above
12 levels that are safe for residential use. They know that
13 it can get down into the groundwater; and, therefore, the
14 EIS does not evaluate it at all. We find this shocking.

15 I've been given this poster here that says one
16 minute. So I will say in the next one minute that the
17 groundwater contamination, which is pitiful, is better
18 than their section, a lot of their other sections, which
19 are even smaller in size.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. CHANG: Kat Brady, followed by Kalei Crabbe;
22 and then Kaipo Seales.

23 MS. KAT BRADY: Aloha kakou. Thank you all for
24 coming and for staying.

25 I'm Kat Brady, and I'm with Life of the Land, as

1 well.

2 I want to thank you for extending the comment
3 period. This is a very complex document, and people need
4 time to really analyze it and make thoughtful comments.

5 I hope that you ask the prosecutor to withdraw
6 all charges, because people were just expressing their
7 rights. Woodrow Wilson said, The history of liberty is
8 the history of resistance; and I hope you understand
9 that.

10 I hope, also, that you're going to hold real
11 public hearings, in real public places. Many people did
12 not even know where the Honolulu Country Club was. I
13 didn't. I had to look it up. They're not places that
14 the regular folks go. So having meetings in private
15 places and calling them public meetings is disingenuous,
16 and I hope that you rectify that by having real public
17 meetings on all the islands.

18 As Henry mentioned, we sit on many military
19 Restoration Advisory Boards. And to quote (inaudible), a
20 poet, she said, I think my eyes were knocked open, and
21 they don't close. I sometimes wish I could close them
22 and look away. But once you've seen certain things, you
23 can't unsee them. And seeing nothing is as political an
24 act as seeing something.

25 I've seen many things on the Restoration

1 Advisory Boards that have broken my heart. I have seen
2 the land that people have worked for generations, people
3 I know, whose family have worked the land for
4 generations, I've seen that land destroyed and rendered
5 unusable.

6 According to the Hawaiian Military Land Use
7 Master Plan of 1995, we currently have 210,000 acres that
8 are controlled in Hawaii by the Department of Defense.
9 112,000 of those acres are stolen land, which are
10 sometimes called "ceded land". 71,000 of those acres are
11 leased land for secondary use. 27,000 acres are held in
12 fee simple. Now the Army wants another 1400 acres on
13 Oahu and 23,000 more acres on Hawaii Island. We say
14 enough already.

15 You're squeezing out the peaceful people of
16 Hawaii with your warring ways. The impact of military in
17 Hawaii continues to be huge. The Air Force has more than
18 142 sites and 60 areas of concern. The Navy's
19 contamination of Pearl Harbor, which was our breadbasket,
20 has resulted in being designated as Super Fund, with 749
21 sites of significant contamination.

22 NC10s in Whitmore Village is another extremely
23 contaminated place. Kalaeloa has hazardous
24 contamination, many places that will never, ever be used
25 or can never be used, among all those cultural and

1 archaeological treasures in that land.

2 Henry talked about Schofield and TCE. You need
3 to understand that TCE is something that's used to clean
4 engines. And that is what that book of civil action in
5 the movie, Civil Action, was about, when people were
6 dying, kids were getting leukemia. And the way that --
7 the pathway that that got into people's system was not by
8 drinking the water; it was when they showered, because
9 the -- it evaporated, and it went into their pores, and
10 it caused massive illness in Massachusetts. And we are
11 still very concerned about Schofield.

12 Lualualei is another terribly contaminated
13 place. Makua Valley and the controlled burn, after we
14 commented on the EIS, Oh, yes, we are so sure that we've
15 got it down now; We know that we will not have a burn
16 like that again. 2500 acres this summer, gone.

17 And now you want to bring the Stryker Brigade.
18 On top of all the contamination we have now, you want to
19 bulldoze and make roads; you want to build a fake village
20 in Kahuku. We are concerned about our coastal waters; we
21 are concerned about topsoil eroding and getting into the
22 streams and blocking them up. I think Ralph Makaau
23 really said it best when he said Kahuku was waist-deep.
24 On the North Shore, we don't really have a big -- we
25 don't have sewers; so whenever it rains, we are all under

1 water. I've had a backyard under water for months in
2 some really rainy winters. So this is not something to
3 be taken lightly. This has a huge impact on people's
4 life and their health.

5 And while all this is happening, the military is
6 in Congress, asking to be exempted from environmental and
7 health laws. We have to say, as people, We're not taking
8 this anymore. This is immoral, and we are not going to
9 do this.

10 The Stryker has many problems, and I am amazed
11 that the Army would put their own people in such
12 jeopardy. There has been much written about this really
13 dangerous vehicle. The mobile gun system, if it turns,
14 it can tip over. The armor of it was not sufficient to
15 stop the types of grenades, rocket-propelled grenades,
16 that will be shot at it. And the wheels in the front
17 can't have the skirts to protect it because they need it
18 to turn. And one of the big things about the Stryker is
19 that it's fast; and that's great, the Army says. Well,
20 not all soldiers think that. Some of them who train on
21 it said there have been many, many accidents because of
22 its speed. They said that the troop carrier compartment
23 in the Stryker is so small, that when the soldiers are in
24 there, they can't even reach down and get their canteens.
25 We've now deployed the Strykers to Iraq; so in 120

1 degrees, these guys are sitting in this -- and women are
2 sitting in this little compartment, and they can't even
3 access their canteens.

4 All people need to be concerned about this. If
5 you have a son, daughter, loved one in the military, I
6 would be out here screaming. I have a nephew in the
7 military, and that's why I'm screaming. But people have
8 been saying, retired generals have been saying, this is
9 unsafe. There's a report currently circulating in
10 Congress that, basically, concludes it's poorly armored,
11 it's entirely vulnerable to rocket-propelled grenades;
12 the wheels and wells are extremely vulnerable to small
13 arms.

14 And in the EIS you talk about ranges. And one
15 of the -- well, there are so many outrageous things in
16 the EIS; but one of the most outrageous was a piece where
17 they talk about ranges, which are terribly contaminated.
18 And we know that there's depleted uranium there, which
19 has a shelf life of, like, 4 million -- half-life of 4
20 million years. But in the EIS it says, Well, you know,
21 when the ranges get too contaminated, we'll just move the
22 soldiers to another range. I say you've had enough, you
23 need to clean up your mess; you get no more land, because
24 you are taking land that can never be used again; you're
25 done; it's over; clean up your mess.

1 Aloha.

2 MR. CHANG: Kalei Crabbe.

3 Kalei?

4 Followed by Kaipo Seales.

5 MR. KALEI CRABBE: Aloha everyone here.

6 My name is Kalei Russell Crabbe. I am Hawaiian.

7 I came here with my two friends, Kaipo and Kaili, from

8 Molokai. That's where my family lives.

9 I see what's been done to our land on Oahu and
10 all the islands. The military presence has destroyed
11 sacred land. Mo'okapu, where Kaneohe Marine Base is, we
12 can't even go there. It's inaccessible to us. You can't
13 even surf there. I'm a surfer. I can't even go surf a
14 beach that I love to surf.

15 Makua Valley has been disgraced. They burned
16 it. A controlled fire just started burning towards the
17 beach, the wind shifted, it burned up the valley, up and
18 over the valley. And last time I drove there, was all
19 black; it was all burnt up. And that was a very -- very
20 disturbing image to see, knowing that that fire was set
21 intentionally; it was set to burn that valley. And I
22 didn't feel that was right.

23 And these Stryker machines, they're death
24 machines. They bring death. They do not bring life.
25 These Stryker machines should not be here in Hawaii.

1 They should not be here on any of these islands. And I
2 come before you today to tell you that the military
3 presence is not good. No more military. No more
4 Strykers.

5 Aloha.

6 MR. CHANG: Kaipo Seales, followed by
7 Marisa Plemer, then Daniel Bishop.

8 Kaipo Seales?

9 MR. KAIP0 SEALES: Aloha, everyone, ladies and
10 gentlemen. I'm from the island of Molokai.

11 It was kind of a last-minute thing tonight. I
12 wasn't expecting to speak in front of you folks.

13 Starting with Kaho'olawe -- I mean, till today,
14 we have -- we have braddahs still cleaning up. They go
15 flying on the Hewies and the choppers till today, still
16 cleaning up after the mess that, you know, the Navy or
17 the -- bombed the island, and risking their lives to do
18 it, too. And that's the same thing that's going to
19 happen if this passes, you know, if this Stryker thing
20 comes. It's the same thing that's going to go on. And
21 it's -- I mean, it's just, like, another continuance of
22 the past.

23 And I have family back at home, of the Helm
24 Family, George Helm, fighting to protect the island of
25 Kaho'olawe, and then he disappeared at sea. It was kind

1 of like a conspiracy, speaking for myself and family back
2 home, Molokai.

3 Tonight we -- I'm gonna speak on how I came
4 here. It's kind of funny, actually. We was surfing down
5 at the North Shore for the surf contest, and then it was
6 like, Oh, let's go to the Jacuzzi at Turtle Bay. And
7 when we coming in through the gate, the lady at the toll
8 gate, she's like, Oh, are you guys here for the meeting?
9 And we're like, "Yeah." And then -- you know, just to
10 get in and go to the Jacuzzi; right? And then, come to
11 find out, we're sitting at the Jacuzzi, and they ask us,
12 Oh -- people come up, Oh, what room number you guys?
13 "Oh, 361." And then, come to find out, we was sitting,
14 me and my brother and my friend Kalei, who just talked,
15 we was like, "You know what? I think we better go in
16 there and say something, show face, you know, speak our
17 heart." And it just -- and then -- it just feels good,
18 just to be here and talk in front of you guys. And I
19 just want to say, you know, just -- I don't know. Just,
20 you know, how you see everyone's feelings and just to,
21 you know, malama the aina, take care of the land, instead
22 of thrashing, destroying, and bombing.

23 My mom's from Molokai and my dad's from Waianae;
24 and I was raised in Molokai. But my dad told us stories
25 about when he used to go hunt up in Makua Valley and how

1 it used to be and then how they shut it off and you
2 cannot go and -- you know, gather food, certain,
3 different, native plants, and, you know, go hunt inside
4 and get meat for the family and bring home for the table.
5 Cannot do it; it was shut off. And just to see -- and
6 especially the fire, as my friend said, that it -- we
7 went up there just to visit family and just, like, wow.
8 So -- I mean, just burnt. And it's kind of -- it's real
9 sad, just like how it is now.

10 I just want to say aloha and glad I came up here
11 before you guys and ladies and gentlemen, and you guys,
12 too. I know you guys feel the mana, feel the aloha that
13 everyone shared tonight. I just want to say aloha from
14 Molokai. Molokai (Hawaiian word).

15 Aloha.

16 MR. CHANG: Thank you all for your attention and
17 your patience. And for those of you who have been so
18 patient to -- and want to testify, we will get to you as
19 soon as we can.

20 Next, Marisa Plemer, followed by Daniel Bishop.

21 MS. MARISA PLEMER: Aloha.

22 I need to say that I did get to speak last week
23 at the first meeting. But when I was there -- when I was
24 there last week Tuesday, I spoke to Mike Egami, one of
25 your specialists, and I asked him, "What has the Army

1 cleaned up?" And I said, "Is there anything in those big
2 books that you sent us in the mail, these three huge
3 volumes, that tells us what the Army has cleaned up?"
4 And the reason I asked him that is because four years
5 ago, when I was doing research at the main library for a
6 botany class I was taking at Windward Community College,
7 I came across this book by accident; and it was in the
8 Pacific Hawaiian section. It's called the Federal
9 Hazardous Waste Sites in the State of Hawaii:
10 Compliance, Cleanup and Waste Management. Hearing Before
11 the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States
12 Senate, August 20, 1990. And I borrowed the book, took
13 it home, and I read it, and I was never more horrified in
14 my life to read the horrible things that the military has
15 done to Hawaii. It made me really sick to my stomach. I
16 couldn't believe it. It made me go to public hearings
17 like this. It made me meet people like Marion Kelly and
18 Dr. Fred Dodge and many other people in this room, who
19 have the same concerns, Kat Brady, Henry Curtis.

20 And that's what I need to ask you, we need to
21 ask you: What are you doing to clean up these horrible,
22 terrible things that you're doing to our land, our air,
23 and our water?

24 And I see you in your uniforms, bright, shiny
25 faces, young faces, and you would never dare go to your

1 jobs or anywhere with your uniform in tatters or dirty or
2 unshined shoes; but, yet, you come here to ask us, not to
3 give you more land, not to bring the Strykers; you come
4 here to ask us to allow you to further pollute,
5 contaminate, poison our tiny little islands in the middle
6 of the Pacific Ocean.

7 Now, what I would like to ask you is: How would
8 you feel if I go to where you're from --

9 Where are you from, you three?

10 MR. KATKOW: All over the place.

11 MS. MARISA PLEMER: Where were you born?

12 MR. KATKOW: New Jersey.

13 MS. MARISA PLEMER: New Jersey.

14 MR. KATKOW: It's pretty contaminated, too.

15 MS. MARISA PLEMER: How would you feel -- how
16 would you feel if all of us Hawaiians here, all of us
17 concerned people here, all of us residents, go to your
18 homes where you were born and tell you, I'm coming here,
19 I'm bringing these big, huge, horrible machines, I'm
20 bringing TCE, every other chemical that's in this book,
21 I'm going to leave it in your land, in your air, in your
22 water, in your bodies, in your children's bodies, and you
23 should not protest, you should let us come, because we're
24 so powerful, we have so much money, we have all the
25 federal government in back of us?

1 How can you do that? How can you do that?

2 And when I went to the library today, the main
3 library, to borrow this book -- because Mike said he's
4 never seen it, never heard of it -- I was told by the
5 librarian, "This is the only book in the whole state
6 library system." But I also need to let everybody know
7 that you can get this book by calling Senator Akaka's
8 office.

9 I spoke to Kekoa today. He said, "Give me your
10 name, give me your address. We'll mail it to you."

11 This is a top secret book. You must call; you
12 must ask them to mail you this book. I have copies. I
13 made ten copies of the front page so people will know
14 what it's called and what to ask for.

15 And the other book that I came across that day
16 four years ago, doing research for that botany class, was
17 called Recovery Plan for the Koolau Mountain Plant
18 Cluster. And I borrowed this book, and I ended up doing
19 my botany project on this book. Because even though I'm
20 born and raised here, I've gone to school here, I had no
21 idea about these endemic, endangered, Native Hawaiian
22 plants and animals. Beautiful things, many of them
23 already gone, disappeared from the earth forever,
24 forever, for many reasons, not just because of the
25 military. But you're asking us to allow you to kill and

1 destroy more of these rare plants and animals found
2 nowhere else in the world.

3 Do you realize that?

4 Here is a list of some of these names. Long
5 lists; long names.

6 Have you seen this publication? Is it in your
7 EIS?

8 Your EIS is so incomplete. Your public hearings
9 are much too short, much too limited, much too
10 restricted. You have not allowed us, as residents, to
11 learn about these things that are top secret, even in our
12 public libraries, because these books, from what the
13 librarian told me today, on our native plants and
14 animals, they lost the only set they had. People cannot
15 borrow this book or this whole set of books that the
16 Department of Fish and Wildlife has done on all the
17 islands, all the plants, all the animals. I asked the
18 librarian, "How can that be? Can't you get another set?"

19 "Well, nobody's ever asked."

20 But I also found out that people can call the
21 local office of the Department of Fish and Wildlife; you
22 can get this whole set of books for free. You must do
23 this so that you learn about all our rare, endemic,
24 endangered Native Hawaiian plants and animals, so that
25 you know what's in these mountains that the Army wants to

1 go into the heart of and bomb and blast and kill,
2 destroy. The Army's mission is to kill. And I'm here
3 because, as residents, it is our mission to save.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. CHANG: We need to take a technology
6 time-out.

7 Do you guys want to take a five-minute recess?

8 We have to change the video. Five minutes,
9 okay, and then we'll resume.

10 Thank you.

11 (Pause in proceedings.)

12 MS. AKA: If Daniel Bishop comes back into the
13 room, can somebody alert me; and we'll make sure that he
14 has an opportunity to speak.

15 Joey Ibarra?

16 MS. JOEY IBARRA: This sign is part of my
17 testimony. We have signs. You have guns.

18 Who has the weapons of mass destruction?

19 I really wasn't prepared to testify tonight. I
20 would rather very much live my own life and go about my
21 business and take care of my family. I think that events
22 of the world has compelled me to step forward. So I will
23 have statistics.

24 I just want to share a little bit where I'm
25 coming from. I'm Filipina. My parents come from the big

1 island of Luzon in the Philippines. My father was a pig
2 farmer. I was raised in Honouliuli in Ewa.

3 Growing up in Honouliuli, I didn't realize the
4 extent of military debris. I remember being four or five
5 years old, being told not to play around the coconut
6 palms because there were unexploded bombs there. So from
7 very early on, I remember having a fear of wandering into
8 the bushes because there were bombs, and we weren't
9 supposed to go there. And I didn't realize how
10 militarized this whole state is.

11 First of all, I want to make a statement that I
12 am totally against the Stryker Combat Brigade in Hawaii.

13 I also want to support the extension of the
14 public hearings beyond 120 days so as many people in the
15 community can be mobilized to be instructed and informed
16 about the insidious evil of this Brigade and the news
17 that the Brigade (inaudible).

18 I also would like to support opening up public
19 hearings on the Island of Molokai -- and I thank the
20 brothers for coming forward and inspiring me and giving
21 me hope -- and having hearings on Lanai, on Kauai, and
22 Maui. The entire islands must be involved; otherwise,
23 this hearing's invalid.

24 There are three reasons why I'm in opposition to
25 the Stryker Brigade. I don't have the statistics. For a

1 long time I wanted to hide my head in the sand and not
2 get involved, but I think the world is slapping me up and
3 making me step forward; so here I am, doing public
4 testimony.

5 First of all, as a Filipina born and raised in
6 Hawaii, I want to thank the Hawaiian people, the kanaka
7 maoli, for offering me their friendship and support and
8 teaching me the righteousness of the struggle to fight
9 for justice. I am so inspired by the warriors here
10 tonight.

11 And I see -- I see more warriors despite your
12 efforts to call your many inconsequential breaks. People
13 are still here.

14 And if you take each person, each one of you
15 represent ten people who could not be here tonight.
16 Perhaps maybe you represent twenty people who are not
17 here tonight. Perhaps you multiply -- maybe you
18 represent a hundred people that are not here tonight.

19 Do you not think that we can be a powerful force
20 and, in fact, stop the Stryker Brigade from continued
21 military expansion?

22 I believe that. That's why, in my heart, I feel
23 so hopeful and so happy to see people here, people who
24 dared to come from Honolulu and break the barrier between
25 the town and country and come to Kahuku to join hands

1 with the Maori people, the people of Kualoa, Kahuku.

2 It's amazing what we can do. And this is what they want
3 to hide from us, the power of the people.

4 Now, one thing I want to get into, One, to stand
5 with the Hawaiian people, the fight for justice.
6 Federalization of Hawaiians means a militarization, means
7 you no longer have the right to claim your rights to the
8 land and to the water. That means the federal government
9 will then be able to take your land and use it for
10 whatever purposes it needs.

11 Senator Daniel Inouye is evil. His plans are
12 evil, and he must be exposed for the puppet that he is.

13 Number Two, the Stryker Brigade will make Hawaii
14 a target. When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, they
15 did not bomb Honolulu, the cities, the communities; they
16 bombed the military targets. The entire island will be a
17 military target. This will not make Hawaii safe. We
18 must oppose the Stryker Brigade.

19 Number Three, you -- I come to find, very sadly,
20 as I overcame my fear of the Internet -- I was really
21 afraid of it, but I did overcome it; now I'm an addict --
22 but one of the things I did find out in exploring the
23 Internet --

24 Did you know -- first of all, how many of you
25 are Filipinos or know any Filipinos? Como esta cayo?

1 That's all the Philipino I know. But I'm sure,
2 as I link up with other Filipino brothers and sisters, I
3 will learn more.

4 But did you know that among the high echelons of
5 the military, in the high, top-level government, there is
6 an order called The Order of the Carabao?

7 It just blows my mind. Every year they get
8 together; they call -- this last year was the 103rd Wall
9 of the Carabao. The carabao is a water buffalo, and they
10 use it to celebrate the conquering of the Philippine
11 Islands, which is the furthest extent of the U.S. empire,
12 in 19 -- in 1898. They even have a song; they all sing
13 together. Colin Powell was there this year. They all
14 chomp on cigarettes -- on Cuban cigars, and they sing
15 this song.

16 I want you to know that there is a phrase that I
17 learned as I became awakened; there's a phrase about the
18 fighting Filipinos. And it's very relevant to the fact
19 that we're here in a hotel that is attempting to squash
20 the efforts of the laborers, many of them who are
21 Filipino, from unionizing and fighting for their workers'
22 rights. My uncle and auntie were workers of the coco
23 plantation that was closed down, and those workers were
24 offered jobs here on this hotel; and now they face the
25 same fight. And, I tell you, there is a tradition among

1 the Filipinos: We are fighters.

2 Okay. I just want to show you how racist, how
3 racist this military organization is and how racist is
4 their attempt to stop us from speaking to each other and
5 dialoguing and getting information. They have this song
6 they all sing together, a thousand of them in the
7 ritziest hotel in Washington D.C. And it goes like
8 this -- and they all know the song by heart. It goes,
9 When the bull men were busy all night long, when the
10 thieves will steal and lie and Americanos die, then you
11 heard the soldiers sing this evening's song. Damn, damn
12 the Filipinos, cocky-colored thieves, underneath the
13 starry flag. Civilize them with a crag.

14 A crag is a machine gun. This is a song the top
15 leaders of this country sing and how racist they are.
16 This is why I am totally against the Stryker Brigade,
17 because I am fearful.

18 Who are you using these tools against? Against
19 my Filipino brothers and sisters who are fighting for
20 justice and liberation in the Philippines? Against
21 people in Korea, who want to re-unite their country?
22 Where the heck are you planning to use this? People in
23 Los Angeles who are fighting for justice against
24 discrimination and racism?

25 I oppose the Stryker Brigade. And, I tell you,

1 I am not the only one who will rally behind this to stop
2 this coming to Hawaii.

3 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MS. AKA: Next we have Lono Correa and then
2 Kathleen Kelly.

3 MR. LONO CORREA: Following on what the
4 previous speaker said. Filipinos organized their country
5 when they overthrew -- when the Spanish were kicked out,
6 they formed a government. They had a congress. In fact
7 their constitution was modeled after the United States
8 Constitution. As a result they got the U.S. Army in there
9 and they killed 200,000 of them. So we have an identity
10 with the suffering of people like that.

11 By way of introduction my name is Lono
12 Correa. I'm a veteran. I served in the Army. I still
13 have my medal and my discharge. I'm also a descendant of
14 the chief who killed Captain Cook. (Applause)

15 Anyway, aloha kakou.

16 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

17 MR. LONO CORREA: Visitors to our islands
18 often say that Hawai'i is a special place. It is special,
19 they say, because not only because of its incomparable
20 natural beauty but because of the people who call these
21 small precious islands their home.

22 Hawai'i's people, so varied in backgrounds,
23 cultures, economic circumstances and ethnicities somehow
24 manage to live together in an amazing example of human
25 brotherhood and sisterhood.

1 What is the reason, the cause for this
2 unparalleled harmony of people's very different from each
3 other? I believe that the essential element, the crucial
4 factor which is responsible for this rare display of human
5 peace and harmony is us, the kanaka ma'oli, the indigenous
6 peoples of these small bits of land in the middle of the
7 vast Pacific Ocean.

8 It is our aloha, a very misused word, that
9 is the glue that holds together such diverse peoples in
10 peaceful productivity. Because human harmony on this
11 scale is so rare in the world and kanaka ma'oli are the
12 peoples whose attitudes, beliefs and practices have
13 produced this feat, it is sensible to ask why it is that
14 kanaka ma'oli possess the qualities that engender peaceful
15 human relations.

16 I suggest that these qualities arise from
17 the unique, incredibly deep and abiding love that kanaka
18 have for this special place. From a connection to our
19 `aumakua ancestors, to the god's themselves and from the
20 respect and love that connect kupuna to makua to opio.

21 This connection of generations spanning
22 thousands of years has, I submit, been the wellspring of
23 aloha that issue from kanaka to serve as an example to all
24 the peoples of all the world.

25 From the birth of us as a distinct people

1 descendants from the kalo, our beings permeate this realm,
2 this a'o. Our ancestors' bones lie everywhere on and in
3 this 'aina. Our `aumakua inhabit every nuke, every cranny
4 of Hawai'i nei.

5 Because we are possessed, we do not possess
6 the land. The land possesses us. We are offended,
7 injured and angered by strangers who come here and through
8 force of arms destroy our land, destroy our history,
9 destroy our essence. That is why we are protesting this
10 latest insult, this latest injury as proposed by those who
11 have the guns.

12 I believe in a karmic universe. I believe
13 that actions have consequences and that evil actions have
14 certain and cosmic reactions.

15 By incrementally destroying us, the
16 children of this land, you invite your own destruction.
17 9/11 did not occur in a vacuum. (Applause)

18 Yes, Hawai'i is a special place, but more
19 than that, much, much more than that, Hawai'i is a
20 spiritual place. Your past actions and your planned
21 actions are nothing less than sacrilegious committed on,
22 in and to this altar that is O'ahu, and is all the islands
23 of our homeland. (Applause)

24 MS. AKA: Kathleen Kelly, Danny Li and
25 then Sebastian Blanco.

1 MS. KATHLEEN KELLY: Aloha.

2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

3 MS. KATHLEEN KELLY: My name is Kathleen
4 Kelly. I'm a registered nurse at a local hospital here
5 for 20 years on the same floor.

6 I want to talk about why, why I believe the
7 Stryker Brigade is -- and the retooling of the U.S.
8 military is not helpful and is not going to be effective.

9 I believe that the United States government
10 takes honest sentiments of patriotism. People want to be
11 proud of the country they live in. People want to love it
12 and contribute to it.

13 And it takes these motivations and uses
14 them via the military to defend the interests of big
15 corporations, the interests they have in natural resources
16 often in other countries, raw materials for making steel,
17 rubber, copper, tin, gold, uranium, silver, oil, water.
18 They need to control the land upon which these resources
19 sit.

20 In our case we are a colony. We are a
21 military outpost. Then there's the question of the huge
22 profit-making golden egg that the U.S. Army, the Air
23 Force, the Navy and the Marines itself is. It's just a
24 sick merry-go-round. The U.S. Government in its
25 aggressions feeds this huge appetite for profits that the

1 munitions corporations, Boeing, General Dynamics, U.S.

2 Steel have.

3 Then there are all the industries that
4 provide the infrastructure for this goose: The uniforms,
5 the food, the computers, the communication system. It's a
6 bigger list than I could have ever imagined.

7 The solution you offer, a playground for
8 your rampaging arrogance of power, is old fashioned, male
9 dominated. It's destructive, it's wasteful and it doesn't
10 work. Why not try to unravel the knot? Try to unravel
11 the knot. Why not try what could be the most significant
12 experiment of the 21st Century: Israel gives back the Arab
13 land that it occupies.

14 The alternative is to go on, try to blast
15 your way into people's minds. What is the relevance of
16 mentioning the Israeli problem? It is part of the problem
17 of terrorism, a poor man's rebellion and it's a
18 justification for your Stryker Brigade and for all these
19 sorts of useless schemes.

20 Our foreign policy endangers Americans and
21 isolates us in the world. (Applause) It's crooked and I
22 don't want any part of it. And I implore you to call the
23 prosecutor's office and advise them to drop the charges
24 against the Stryker 7. Thank you. (Applause).

25 MS. AKA: Danny Li, Sebastian Blanco.

1 MR. DANNY LI: Aloha.

2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

3 MR. DANNY LI: Good evening. My name is
4 Danny Li. Before I give my two cents worth of testimony
5 I'd like to give one of somebody who couldn't be here
6 tonight. His name was Brigadier General Smedly Butler.

7 Even though the words he composed were
8 about 60, 70 years ago, if I can just read it you can
9 substitute your contemporary equivalent. You can see how
10 relevant they are today to the very purpose of why these
11 Stryker Brigades and the whole role of the U.S. Army and
12 the military. This is that he said.

13 "I helped make Mexico, especially Tampico,
14 safe for American oil interests in 1914. I helped make
15 Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank
16 boys to collect revenues. I helped in the raping of half
17 a dozen Central America republics for the benefits of Wall
18 Street.

19 "The record of racketeering is long. I
20 helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking
21 house of Brown Brothers in 1909, 1912.

22 "I brought light to the Dominican Republic
23 for American sugar interests in 1916. In China I helped
24 to see that Standard Oil went its way unmolested."

25 All we have to do is to substitute

1 Halliburton, Bechtel, General Dynamics. Is there anything
2 new? This is what he said in conclusion.

3 "I spent 33 years in the Marines, most of
4 my time being a high class muscle man for big business,
5 for Wall Street and for the bankers. In short, I was a
6 racketeer for capitalism."

7 AUDIENCE: Yeah.

8 MR. DANNY LI: That's what the ultimate
9 purpose of these Stryker Brigades are. Make no mistake
10 about it. (Loud whistles) Make absolutely no mistake
11 about it.) (Whistles)

12 Without Macdonald Douglas there wouldn't be
13 McDonald's. That's what it boils down to.

14 Okay. Now to the question of environmental
15 impact. What I'd like to say just a few words, actually
16 two words I think. But going back, I think a few of the
17 previous speakers already speak to. The most important
18 predictor of future behavior is past and present behavior
19 and practice. That is absolutely true.

20 Today all we have to do is look as far as
21 possible environmental impact and the stewardship of the
22 land, look at what's happening. I have two words for that
23 depleted uranium. Okay. (Applause).

24 It may be far away, it seems, like, Iraq,
25 but it's not. It has direct impact of the whole record of

1 what this Army, the whole military does. And it's not
2 true that they haven't found weapons of mass destruction
3 in Iraq. It's just that those weren't Iraqi ones that
4 they couldn't find. There are tons and tons of depleted
5 uranium weapons found, if they care to look. And they're
6 made in the USA.

7 If this is the record of what they do, you
8 can predict what the future might be. (Applause).

9 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Sebastian Blanco
10 followed by Marie Keawemauhili followed by Lisa Mitchell.

11 MR. SEBASTIAN BLANCO: Good evening or good
12 morning. I don't know anymore. My name is Sebastian
13 Blanco. I wasn't born here. I'm not from Hawai'i. I
14 moved here a little over a year ago.

15 I don't know a lot of the personal
16 experiences that people have shared tonight of the
17 destruction of these lands. But I -- and I have seen --
18 I do know and I have seen the destruction of the military
19 around the world. I went to Berlin many years when I was
20 younger and I saw the way that the military super powers
21 divided that land and divided those people.

22 I've traveled in third world countries. I
23 see the Army active there in Japan. So speaking from a
24 global perspective I'd like to share a few questions for
25 the people here tonight. First, somewhat facetiously, but

1 does the EIS -- I did not see it addressed in there -- the
2 environmental impact of holding no meeting in Honolulu, no
3 public meeting. I have to come all the way up here to
4 speak to you.

5 It's very good that you go to the
6 communities and try to listen to everyone or at least make
7 that attempt. But many of us had to drive for hours to
8 come here. Where is that noted in your report? That's
9 only somewhat facetiously.

10 Secondly, and this has been addressed a
11 little bit, but what is the environmental impact of when
12 the Strykers will actually be used? Had there been a
13 Draft EIS of the CIA training Osama Bin Laden, would it
14 have included the 3,000 dead in New York City? No,
15 because you don't know what will happen when you bring
16 military into the land.

17 You don't know. You cannot contain what
18 happens when military is brought to a place and when it's
19 used to attack people. So you bring the militaries here.
20 I'm sure all the military people here know that Al Qaeda
21 has already said they wanted to attack Hawai'i because it
22 has symbolic value. A strike here is very symbolic to
23 them. And bringing more weapons it here makes that more
24 possible that it will happen because this will be more of
25 a target. This has already been mentioned but I wanted to

1 bring it up.

2 The final thing I wanted to do tonight is,
3 we've heard a lot about the signholders and the signs
4 tonight, but there's no record of them in the official
5 record. There's been no noting of them. So I would like
6 people, if you're close to a sign or if you see signs
7 around you, to hold them up. And I'd like to read them so
8 they get in the record. We see them. The video cameras
9 see them but we want them to be noted so they're in the
10 report.

11 I'll just go around the room. We have
12 "Stryker Fires. Endangered species killed."

13 This "Follow the money" sign was talked
14 about earlier.

15 "Stryker: 19 million rounds, 20 percent
16 more bombs and bullets."

17 "Stop the U.S. warmongers."

18 "Don't bring Stryker here."

19 "Stryker equals not safe for children."

20 "No Strykers."

21 "No war for empire"

22 "'A'ole no military expansion."

23 "Stop the military land grab."

24 There are many of the yellow signs that say
25 "No Strykers. Clean up your mess."

1 And "'A'ole no military expansion."
2 "Just say no to Bushido which is U.S.
3 Empire."
4 "Say no to the 20-ton axis of evil."
5 "Resist."
6 "Say no to endless war."
7 "Strykers toxic." Something on the bottom
8 of it.
9 "Education not militarization."
10 Oh, "Toxic threat."
11 "U.S. military out of Hawai'i."
12 "U.S. military policy in Hawai'i shame
13 shame."
14 "Pilau."
15 "Enough before Stryker. No more mess. No
16 more bombs."
17 "EIS invalid."
18 "We have signs, you have guns. Who has the
19 weapons of mass destruction?"
20 "We are the world," showing raised fists.
21 More of the yellow signs.
22 "No Strykers. No military land grab."
23 "Aloha 'aina. Human survival."
24 "No land theft. No killing machines."
25 And "Stop the war machine."

1 I know there are others around the room.

2 But I just wanted that the noted this many signs such a
3 wide variety in the record. (Applause)

4 And I think it's important to note that so
5 many different people are here speaking out against the
6 military and against the Strykers coming here.

7 This is the long haul. You will try to put
8 it -- Inouye has already said this is a done deal. So you
9 may think you're having this little sham hearing and it's
10 all very good. We will resist this. Many people will
11 resist this. You don't know what you bring upon
12 yourselves when you bring the Strykers here. But you will
13 see. Thank you. (Applause, whistles)

14 MS. AMARAL: Marie Keawemauhili followed by
15 Lisa Mitchell followed by Carolyn Hadfield. Marie, if
16 you're here wave. Okay, not here. Is Lisa Mitchell? You
17 here? There you are. Followed by Carolyn Hadfield
18 followed by Pete Doktor.

19 MS. LISA MITCHELL: I don't really have
20 anything prepared even if I've been here all night long.
21 Mostly I just wanted to say like the young gentleman,
22 Hawaiian gentleman said earlier, you've heard so much
23 mana'o from this room. I'm shocked and extremely
24 impressed by the comments that have been made tonight.

25 And I feel very, very strongly like you

1 have to be listening and really hear the -- what the
2 people are saying. And I just thank you folks for the
3 opportunity, though, to, finally for us to be able to say
4 something, you know.

5 We love our land. I know you folks must
6 love yours. We're all in the same place really, you know,
7 one little planet Earth. Again, Hawai'i is such a tiny
8 little speck of this planet. We need every, you know, bit
9 of it to bring life not death.

10 I hate to be critical but as far as the
11 military thing goes I just wanted to share this little
12 story. I was doing a teaching little stint at one of the
13 little elementary schools here in Kalihi. We have a huge
14 influx of Marshallese people.

15 A little boy, beautiful little kid, you,
16 know, not doing good in school. That's what I was his,
17 like, little teacher, a group of kids not doing so great.
18 They're trying to learn English. My job was, is to teach
19 them the English language, which I speak really well.
20 Actually I was raised in a military area. I had a lot of
21 military friends so had no complaints that way.

22 But this kid from Micronesia Marshall
23 Islands, and all he wanted to know why does he live in
24 Hawai'i. Why was he taken away from his home, you know?
25 I didn't really have an answer. So I went and looked up

1 Marshall Islands, stuff like that on the Internet. Come
2 to find out the history of that place was shocking to me.
3 You know?

4 The bombing that took place after the war
5 was over, after World War II was over. Okay? They said
6 100 times worse than the A Bomb dropped in Japan they were
7 doing these tests. Okay. The military -- the United
8 States won that -- those group of islands. Those group of
9 islands were entrusted by the United States, okay, to take
10 care of.

11 What did they do? They bombed atomically,
12 hugely, worse than Japan. Okay. That's what I read on
13 the Internet. I was shocked. For 12 years after the war.
14 Okay? Entrusted by the United States of America to take
15 care of this place.

16 So, okay, here we are 2003, 2002 at that
17 time, okay? We got this huge influx of Marshallese people
18 now on our tiny little rock of O'ahu. Okay.

19 We're forced, you know -- we're going to
20 teach these kids English up to these standards that the
21 president has set, you know?

22 I didn't feel like teaching him English.
23 Okay? I just didn't. That was my job, yeah, so what's up
24 with that, you know? (Applause).

25 This is a very recent article: "Homeless

1 tent city idea raises outcry." Okay? This is out in
2 Waianae. They want to put up a tent city out there
3 because there are so many homeless people. Where the hell
4 is everybody living? Okay? Where is everybody living?

5 You guys got Hickam Air Force base. I was
6 out a couple, few years ago, four or five years ago the
7 Lions Club invited some Air Force person to speak. She
8 talked about how they're leaving the military, the Air
9 Force was leaving Hawai'i.

10 I did census a couple years ago, believe it
11 or not, on Hickam. All this incredible land, beautiful,
12 beautiful land that we don't have access to. Okay?

13 But we got homeless, homeless all over the
14 damn place, not just out in Waianae. Okay? And it's
15 getting worse. Am I -- it's getting worse.

16 That's what's scaring the s-h-i-t out of
17 me. Okay? What the hell are we going to do? That's what
18 I want to know. Okay? This land grab has got to stop.
19 And you guys -- I heard this thing called turning the
20 swords into plow shares. Okay? Did I say that right, you
21 know?

22 This cannot happen. And we have to find
23 peaceful solutions to making our 'aina better for all of
24 us. Okay? Including you folks. There's just got to be a
25 way to do better than we're doing.

1 I tell you I have a sister-in-law who used
2 to work for the federal government in peace. So I just
3 wonder, you know, let's use our resources better. We just
4 got to do it. Okay?

5 I think you guys -- I've been watching you
6 guys all night long. I feel like you guys are really
7 sincere. I feel like you guys care. I feel like I want
8 you guys to care about what everybody is saying. It's so
9 important, you know?

10 No, they care. They got to care, right?
11 Well, again, I go back let's make good changes. Let's
12 make the changes that are needed for real. We talked
13 about the reality and stuff, you know. We need to speak
14 to that. So thank you very much.

15 (The proceedings are continued on the
16 following page)

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1 MS. AMARAL: Carolyn Hadfield, followed by
2 Peter Doktor, followed by Bokdong Yoon.

3 Carolyn?

4 MS. CAROLYN HADFIELD: Hello.

5 A short time ago, a person came over here to
6 talk about globalization and what the U.S. had done in
7 his country. He was from Cambodia. He spoke about the
8 hatred of the people of the U.S. in Cambodia because of
9 the effects of globalization in that country. He was a
10 human rights worker. He was from a village. And when he
11 stood up, he was missing one leg; and he said that he
12 was -- had his leg blown off by a U.S. land mine in
13 Cambodia. He said that when he came to Hawaii, it was
14 the most frightening thing that he had ever done beyond
15 living through everything that happened in Cambodia; but
16 coming to Hawaii meant coming to the places where the
17 bombs came from. It meant coming to the place that, to
18 him, meant death and destruction. And someone in the
19 group, we were talking about him, said, "Well, don't you
20 think about it with tourism and things like that, palm
21 trees?"

22 He said, "I didn't even know they had palm
23 trees. I just knew they had bombers."

24 You know, it really struck me, that people hate
25 the U.S. and the legacy of what it has meant in countries

1 around the world. Sometimes we feel very alone when we
2 oppose the military. Sometimes we think it's so huge,
3 that we can't do anything about it. The people of the
4 world are against the U.S. military; they're against the
5 domination; they're against the occupation. And that's
6 what these Strykers are about. The Strykers are not to
7 fight conventional warfare. The Strykers are to fight
8 urban warfare. They're tracked vehicles that are going
9 to be used in the cities, in Manila, in Indonesia, in
10 South Asia, where my friend in Cambodia was. They're
11 going to be used against people who are fighting, who are
12 rebelling against everything the U.S. is doing to occupy
13 and destroy their countries, just as inside the
14 United States. We have a long ways to go, in talking
15 with people, in meeting with people, and getting down
16 with people about what's really happening in these
17 islands. But this island is, like a Hawaiian activist
18 said, the head of an octopus, that is spreading, is
19 spreading across the Pacific Rim, and this head, that
20 head is where we're living, and we have to take
21 responsibility for that. If we do not, we are complicit.

22 These Stryker vehicles are going to be traveling
23 across the streets of these cities, and we are going to
24 have to speak up and say, "What did we say? What did we
25 do when those people came to train with their Strykers on

1 this land?" Enough. We have to kick them out. We have
2 to stand with the people of the world. We have a lot of
3 people with us. We cannot give up.

4 Thank you.

5 MS. AMARAL: Pete Doktor, followed by
6 Bokdong Yoon, followed by Kalei Crabbe.

7 MR. PETE DOKTOR: Aloha kakou.

8 You guys see this sign?

9 You guys see the message, but the message isn't
10 really the message here of me holding the sign.

11 If you look really closely, see how the sign is
12 all bent up and rumpled?

13 Okay. That's rumpled like that because while I
14 was trying to help support, protect kupuna, Kekuni,
15 70-year-old -- 79-year-old man, from getting crushed by
16 the security guards, this is what they did to our signs.

17 My point of this is, just as your EIS is talking
18 about impacts that can be seen, some of the bigger, more
19 important impacts cannot be seen with our eyes. Toxic
20 chemicals, whether RDX, TNT, HMX, nitroglycerin, arsenic,
21 PCBs, etc., etc. Sure we have these physical
22 contaminations; but there's also others, the impacts,
23 culturally, psychologically, sociologically, and
24 spiritually. And there's also the impact on what's
25 unseen. I heard another speaker mention about we don't

1 know what's going to happen in the future. And part of
2 that unseen is future generations and the youth of today.

3 I testified before, and I mentioned working with
4 high school youths; and they're easy 90 percent across
5 the board opposed to increased militarization. I don't
6 want to repeat anything from the last testimony. I
7 just -- they know I'm here, and they asked me to, you
8 know, mention that a lot of the youth here are opposed to
9 this. Of course, their voices are not being heard.

10 So why is it that the youth would be opposed to
11 the Stryker?

12 And there's probably a lot of different reasons.
13 But one of them, I would say, is that in their youth they
14 still have some common sense left, right or wrong.
15 Adults are like, Oh, no, that's the way it's been, and
16 that's just -- that's life, son, and you just -- I know
17 it sucks, but that's just how it is. I heard that from
18 my Marine Corps father, you know, three wars, 27 years.
19 Or shigataganai, the Japanese, that's just -- just deal
20 with it.

21 But you know what? We create our own problems;
22 right?

23 Humans create most of their problems; so that's
24 why we can fix our problems, too.

25 The thing is, if war really solved problems,

1 then why the hell would we have so many?

2 This is one of those no-brainers, you know, that
3 even high school students can see that. But, no, we keep
4 trying to solve our problems the same way, you know.

5 We're not stupid. We know this is about the
6 EIS. We're not ignorant to the fact that that's what the
7 folks really want to be talking about. But, you know,
8 we're here to hear you out. But the thing is -- you know
9 why we got those signs? Because you don't listen; that's
10 why. If you know the teachers out here need visual aids.
11 That's why we have the signs, because, you know,
12 governments, politicians, and military, they're not
13 listening to the people. And I say that at a time when
14 we have the largest demonstrations in human history
15 against these latest wars and (inaudible). We make
16 (inaudible) of people are on the streets demonstrating.
17 We're going -- we have our agenda. That's how it is.

18 Now, you see this shirt? Obviously it's from
19 Okinawa. I got this shirt as part of a demonstration
20 where 20,000 -- 27,500 people joined hands around Kadena
21 Air Base, the largest air base outside of the United
22 States; and we had more than enough people to circle the
23 entire military base. And these are people of all ages
24 and backgrounds. They're all fighting against U.S.
25 military. You can see the back: No more bases.

1 Do they listen? No.

2 We had a referendum in Okinawa in '97; 87
3 percent of the people voted against the military.

4 Did that stop the U.S. or Japanese governments?
5 No. They don't listen to the people. So that's why
6 we're here.

7 Now, this shouldn't be a surprise. I mean, your
8 own Commander-in-Chief, AWOL Chickenhawk, you know, he
9 didn't even get a majority vote after they did the
10 recount, and yet he's -- I don't know. I feel bad for
11 the military people because they're being used as
12 puppets. And I hope -- I hope they think like me: Cut
13 your strings and think for yourself instead of just the
14 chain of command, chain of command, you know. You're
15 just listening to that -- that (inaudible because of
16 applause).

17 You know, I didn't bring my -- you know how,
18 like, in the Iraq war they had the 52 war criminals,
19 little deck of cards?

20 Well, I don't know if you knew, the military
21 personnel knew, that there's a deck of cards of war
22 profiteers. I didn't bring my deck with me. But the
23 point is, I'm tired, as someone who grew up in the
24 military and has had prior service in the United States
25 Army, that all this profiteering of sending other

1 people's sons and daughters out.

2 You know, on September 10th, 2001, before 9/11,
3 I'll never forget in The Advertiser, there was in the
4 editorial section, there was a statement from the
5 Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and they were touting the
6 benefits of the military, because at that time Makua was
7 under fire, it was in the court and so forth, and the
8 military was getting a bad rap; so the Chamber of
9 Commerce stepped up, and they said all these reasons why
10 they supported the military. You know what? All of them
11 were economic. It was about all the benefits, all the
12 jobs, and all that and stuff. And that's B.S. to be
13 using, you know, other people's sons and daughters to
14 make money off.

15 So what we're asking for is real security, not
16 your so-called national security, but real security,
17 clean, safe air, land, water, food, affordable shelter,
18 health care, sustainable jobs, and the economy. I know
19 that's not your job to do, but that's what we're here
20 representing.

21 And I want to say something as one of those
22 people that was arrested. Actually, I want to extend
23 some -- a lot of aloha to the security guards and the
24 police that arrested us because -- I don't know if the
25 media caught this, but I was right there in front, and I

1 saw tears in some of the security guards' eyes. And even
2 Rags broke down. He had a little emotional breakdown.
3 And that was because his conscious was being touched. He
4 knew what was pono. He knew what was right. And they
5 resent the fact that they gotta do this job because they
6 gotta pay their rent or because they're doing what
7 they're supposed to be told; and they know it's wrong,
8 but they gotta do it.

9 And when I mentioned the 27,500 people in
10 Okinawa, I mean, we would have that kind of numbers here
11 in Hawaii, but too many of us in this military outposts
12 are brainwashed, thinking that we gotta submit to the
13 system and all these other excuses that -- you know, the
14 adults coming up and make excuses for it.

15 So I get to the closing. We hear your EIS
16 claims, and I personally appreciate the fact that you're
17 trying to destroy the aina as kindly and gently as
18 possible. However, your track record of broken promises
19 doesn't look good. The history of war profiteering and
20 the creations of crisis duJour don't convince us. So
21 hear us now: No more military.

22 Now, I'm going to go to work in about six hours
23 to a dilapidated school, where there's shortages, fire
24 hazards, broken facilities, underpaid teachers. You
25 know, I did some searching on the Internet; you don't

1 realize the price of just one of those 296 armored
2 vehicles. Just one is 1.5 million dollars. And they
3 want to bring -- and I go to this school and I see these
4 kids, and I'm just like, This doesn't make sense.

5 So I will end with a quote on that from
6 Dr. Martin Luther King. And, simply said, quote, A
7 nation that continues year after year to spend more money
8 on military defense than on programs and social uplift is
9 approaching spiritual death, end quote.

10 So I would say that the military has become a
11 social cancer; it's like a white blood cell run amuck.
12 It's become an autoimmune disease. It maybe had a
13 function in the past, but it's archaic now. And it's
14 destroying us. And I'm going to go against military
15 logic: You cannot save the village by burning it, okay.
16 You save the village by malama aina, by aloha aina, by
17 taking care of it.

18 So -- and I want to send an aloha for listening.
19 And I know we're all tired and you've got to listen to us
20 all week. A lot of us have been here, too, with you.
21 And I just hope some -- maybe -- maybe your conscious
22 will be reached after all this, because there's no
23 winners. There's no winners in this war.

24 Aloha.

25 MS. AMARAL: Bokdong Yoon; Kalei Crabbe; and

1 Mata.

2 MR. BOKDONG YOON: Hello, aloha.

3 I'm a veteran of two wars, actually. First was
4 Korean War; second war was the Vietnam War. I was born
5 and raised in Korea, born during the Korean War. And the
6 Vietnam War, I was in the Marines; I went AWOL. Lucky I
7 had parents who helped get me out.

8 I participated in this action against the
9 Strykers because I felt that I needed to make a stand and
10 in the process was arrested in supporting my sisters and
11 brothers who were arrested. And I wanted to -- well,
12 actually, what I want to do is -- I believe -- I know
13 that the sisters and brothers here had already talked
14 about what's happened here regarding the Stryker and all;
15 but I want to talk about the occupation; and that, you
16 know, the occupation in Afghanistan. But what people
17 don't know is what the occupation of Korea was and why
18 it's called The Forgotten War.

19 I was able to -- I was honored to participate --
20 I was invited to participate in July of 1989 in the First
21 International Peace (inaudible) March in Korea. And it
22 was to be held both in the North and the South, South
23 Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
24 Unfortunately, we were not allowed in the South; but we
25 were able -- we were invited to the North. And in the

1 process, from -- marching from Mt. Hala, which is the
2 northern legendary -- legendary northern-most mountain of
3 Korea, down to Panmunjom, I witnessed some things that I
4 felt is kind of embedded in my memory. And this has a
5 lot to do with the U.S. military and a lot of what -- the
6 experiments that they've been doing, not only in Hawaii,
7 but also in Puerto Rico and the indigenous lands --
8 Indian lands of the Native-Americans.

9 But what happened is, during the Korean War --
10 if you don't believe me, check [www.Koreatruth-](http://www.Koreatruth-commission.com)
11 [commission.com](http://www.Koreatruth-commission.com). They have factually based research, the
12 bacterial, the chemical, biological material weapons that
13 were used against the people of the North, and even in
14 the South, during that time; and this is true. And a lot
15 of that -- those experiments were -- we're talking about
16 experiments that were -- biological experiments that were
17 done here in Hawaii are more like -- were more than
18 likely being done way back during the 1940s and '50s,
19 also here and elsewhere, to be used against countries
20 such as Korea and, of course, Japan, the bombings in
21 Afghanistan and Ghana.

22 But there was also -- what I experienced, too,
23 was to see near the Saudi city, near Kasaan, which gas
24 chambers were built, the United States military to gas
25 people under (inaudible), towards the south, when the

1 guerilla -- the Chinese people's armies joined up with
2 the Korean people's army to push back the American
3 invaders and the U.N. occupiers.

4 There was another thing that kind of really
5 shocked me. There was a -- there was a -- our delegation
6 was taken to a barn house, a barn house in which it was
7 all pock-marked, black, and other kinds of coloring; and
8 what had happened is -- this is just one incident; there
9 are many incidents -- about 600 men -- excuse me -- women
10 and children were put into that barn house by GIs, U.S.
11 military, gasoline was poured, the doors were locked, the
12 gasoline was poured in there and lit on fire. These
13 people were burned to death for living just in the area.
14 And they were villagers; they weren't fighters, you know.

15 And these -- of course, you've heard of the
16 atrocities committed on people trying to, you know, cross
17 bridges and being shot by the airplanes. These are
18 military airplanes that were more than likely brought
19 over from Hawaii and sent over to be used in Korea.

20 So I feel that what the United States military
21 has to do in order to redeem itself is to just get the
22 hell out of Hawaii, to get out of Korea, and -- the
23 immediate -- the threat is not from the North; the threat
24 is coming from the United States. It always has been,
25 since 1945. The Soviet Union left in 1946, but the

1 United States continued to occupy the South. And I
2 believe that the only way that the U.S. can be giving a
3 bright light in front of -- to people of the world is to
4 withdraw its occupation forces from every country that it
5 continues to occupy.

6 Mahalo. Thank you.

7 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MR. CHANG: Kaleihao Crabbe, Bob Matta.

2 MS. KALEIHAO CRABBE: Aloha kakou. I've
3 been here 40 years. My children were born and raised
4 here. We lived in a really remote valley on Maui. We
5 used to drink the water from a stream which took care of
6 the auwai. I've been told you can't drink that water
7 anymore. That was only 30 years ago.

8 I back every testimony that I've heard
9 tonight except for the first one. We've had 60 of them.
10 That's 59 to 1. Is the public's opinion clear enough?
11 You should be ashamed for arresting Uncle Kekuni, our
12 kupuna, who saves people's lives for a living. If you
13 were ill and you went to him, even though he knows who you
14 are, he would visit your place, he would still take care
15 of you because that's aloha.

16 That's the trait that maybe you come here
17 for your job, but you kind of get sucked in. A lot of
18 people stay because they feel this love that people give.
19 It's your duty, I think, to malama their 'aina, take care
20 of the land, take care of your own future children,
21 grandchildren.

22 The Stryker 7 deserve reparation because
23 last week's arrests were obviously illegal. It's not a
24 matter of should it be proper or not. There was no
25 legality to it. Because here in the room tonight you have

1 all the signs, the same signs they were told they couldn't
2 walk across private land and hold.

3 So that was nonsense, outrageous. I'm
4 standing here at the end of the night because everyone
5 gets up to give their mana'o. But every time these
6 hearings are held everyone speaks, but nothing happens to
7 change the planned event. You go ahead anyway.

8 So it kind of feels like casting Polynesian
9 pearls before swine for me to even get up and speak.
10 These why I'm number 57.

11 So I have to hesitate in saying anything I
12 have to say, you know. Maybe I should just leave it up
13 there where I kind of work on the spiritual kinds of
14 things I work on to try to save the Hawai'i I love. But
15 in honor of the people who stay and do make an effort to
16 speak I'll go ahead.

17 It is manipulative and democratically
18 defeating to hold a public hearing on private venue and
19 then bring in this subarmy of police to enforce your dirty
20 work, all of whom live here, have lived here for more than
21 a few years of active duty, who's grandchildren will be
22 affected by the fallout of your military, which is all
23 that can remain.

24 And we have -- we have seen by your lack of
25 cleaning up the damage that you have already done at all

1 the other sites like a kid that doesn't want to clean up
2 his room and it's dirty. But instead of cleaning it up
3 you say, "Just give me another room. I want a new room."

4 Your methods and actions in both venue of
5 hearing and cleanup are very weak for big boys who like to
6 play with such big and dangerous toys.

7 Your non-fulfillment of your treaties with
8 the Hawaiian nation are leading to a wide-spread cancer
9 that is spreading across the state. The organ that is
10 being killed is the heart of aloha.

11 The organ that's the state so commonly
12 prostitutes, to say nothing of the effect of rolling
13 Stryker tanks over the la'au or Hawaiian medicine herbs as
14 you parade the vehicles across it.

15 I took a course in la'au and I was taught
16 that every single little thing that comes up out of the
17 ground is medicine, you know? The grass, what you might
18 consider a weed is not a weed. It's something that has a
19 purpose and it can do something for your body or your well
20 being.

21 It could be something that you don't know.
22 Maybe could cure a terminal disease that one of your
23 children could end up having.

24 In speaking to one of your cultural
25 consultants tonight -- this was really revealing about

1 walking on the iwi at Mo'okapu -- and, yes, her comment
2 was, well, they're there. They're kind of settled in.
3 And so if you're just on top of them, well, that's, you
4 know, they're kind of solid in their, sort of, was kind of
5 the comment.

6 It really bothered me because this is
7 someone who is going to be one of your cultural
8 consultants on this project. That's kind of a strange
9 thought. I like the lady but I couldn't understand this.
10 What kind of thinking is this?

11 My parents both died in the last couple
12 years. I don't want somebody playing golf on their
13 bodies. Why should people be playing golf on Hawaiian
14 bodies? I don't get it.

15 And there are consequences. The
16 consequences of such high disrespect for anyone's
17 ancestors should be enough to scare you away from those
18 places.

19 Giving back Kaho'olawe is like trying to
20 get rid of more Hawaiians. That is what will happen when
21 the kanaka ma'oli try to get rid of the ordnances that are
22 still there.

23 Genocide is something my family knows quite
24 a bit about because they were all killed by the Nazi
25 monster. Every one. I'm first generation American.

1 I find my self wanting to warn Polynesians,
2 all of them everywhere, not just the Hawaiians, to stand
3 ku and not stop at anything to protect and defend their
4 people, their environment and their culture. (Applause)
5 You are all fortunate enough to have family. I don't.

6 You have to malama and protect them and the
7 future generations. And you military people have to clean
8 up your rooms and maybe we can still, if we're lucky
9 enough to still be here, we can all have some aloha for
10 dessert.

11 And hopefully if the water is still clean
12 and present and the 'aina is not totally destroyed, maybe
13 we all can have some guava, some rose apple and other
14 huapala, dessert. (Applause).

15 MR. CHANG: Chris Camarillo, Patrick
16 O'Brien.

17 MR. CHRISTOPHER CAMARILLO: I'll testify
18 again because that was my ride up here. Christopher
19 Keli'iwai Camarillo.

20 A few things. You guys said that you guys
21 are flexible, want to move forward and you guys have
22 extended the period of time for testimony. Well, I'd also
23 like to see a moratorium on your plans, things that are
24 going into effect, say, January even the planning stages
25 before that. You should still stop. If you guys are

1 going to extend this EIS structure you should stop the
2 plans you guys have to go ahead, and not just have this as
3 a way of doing shows.

4 The other thing is my dad taught me when I
5 was young that if you enter into a business agreement or
6 before you move forward on any type of a project there's
7 always a win/win situation. This can be a win/win
8 situation. Not with the infantry, though.

9 You guys have over 215 jobs available in
10 the military. You guys can train for something else down
11 here: medical. That will fit in very good with what UH is
12 doing. Communications. Perfect spot in the world to be a
13 hub for communications.

14 Virtual flight school, virtual tank
15 schools, things like that. Technology. Move your
16 advertising agency down here. You guys spend a lot of
17 money with them.

18 Other things you can give us, because this
19 is mitigation, you guys want to be able to give us
20 something and we're going to give you something.

21 Part of what we're giving you is our mana'o
22 that you guys are lacking. What you guys can do to give
23 us back, you guys are saying in your own statements you
24 guys are making a smaller more constructive force. So you
25 don't need the lands that you already decommissioned or

1 quote "decommissioned" such as Bellows that you guys use
2 as a recreational area.

3 You guys have Noue, your outpost in Waianae
4 that has like about 5 or 6 houses out on the beach that
5 you guys have cordoned off so that the natives can't go
6 there. Give back Noue. Noue is a place that you guys
7 took.

8 Not even sixty years ago you guys removed
9 the bones of one of the grandparents of our ali'i and
10 discarded them. Luckily somebody found them. That's
11 actually very much against what your guys' statement is
12 for how you guys treat bones.

13 Halekoa and Fort DeRussy. That has nothing
14 to do with your current plans to become a more condensed,
15 more structured military. So you guys don't need those
16 either. Give those back to us. Give those back to us
17 before January so that we see you guys are really true on
18 your desire to mitigate, make things easier.

19 That also makes it easier for me to come up
20 here and say nice things about you guys. (Applause) Lose
21 that commercial. Lose that commercial that you guys have
22 heard that a lot of problems with not only because of
23 mispronunciation but because it's about sacred places.

24 Lose the flags. Stop flying flags over our
25 graveyards. Stop flying flags over our sacred land.

1 We should have one day per page inside this
2 report. Name the base and the roads after our heroes, not
3 yours. You should each have a little sticker on you that
4 says "Hazardous to your health and mental welfare and
5 'aina," on each of your vehicles just like they have done
6 on each pack of cigarettes.

7 Air traffic was not addressed in your EIS
8 because you guys are not specifically dealing with air
9 stuff. However, I know your colonels and generals like to
10 fly in on helicopters and that you guys will be doing
11 joint training with other agencies within the military.

12 Okay. This what you guys have brought
13 here. Before the Japanese invaded or came over to
14 Hawai'i, they said that we will not come here if you guys
15 leave Pearl Harbor. Saddam Hussein said he would leave
16 Kuwait if you guys left Hawai'i.

17 So you have invited your war to our
18 doorstep.

19 For those of you that are out there,
20 November 9th and November 12 our Senators will be here so
21 let them know what you think. They'll be at Hilton
22 Hawaiian Village and at Iolani Palace on those two days.

23 The other thing is if you haven't noticed
24 the majority of consensus here is that we do not want the
25 Stryker Brigade here. Other consensus is we don't want

1 the military here. Like I said earlier, there is a way to
2 find a win/win situation. We can't seem to find that with
3 an infantry brigade but perhaps with a medical brigade,
4 communications brigade or something else.

5 Lastly, for every dollar that you spend
6 here you should put \$3 towards a trust fund for the things
7 that you're taking away from here.

8 You're taking away our land. Our land is
9 our trust, the things, the meat of what was left here for
10 the people to survive off of. So there should be \$3 for
11 every dollar that you spend on whether it's housing or
12 bombs or whatever. (Applause).

13 MR. CHANG: Patrick O'Brien.

14 MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN: My name's Patrick
15 O'Brien. I'm a retired Army officer. I live on the North
16 Shore. I have seven years of experience out of Schofield.

17 I'm up here, my purpose is to provide my
18 comments as to how to improve your Environmental Impact
19 Statement, having trained in the various areas that are
20 listed here.

21 I haven't read the Environmental Impact
22 Statement. I've only been able to look at your summary
23 handouts and your table on the executive summary. So my
24 comments will be brief. And you may, in fact, know more
25 details. I will just provide my 2 cents of experience.

1 I think on the "vehicles used" portion you
2 need to look closely at the number of vehicles that you're
3 saying the Strykers operate in East Range and Kahuku. 200
4 Stryker vehicles.

5 I first got here and we still had quarter
6 tons using. Now, that was a quarter ton vehicle Jeep.
7 Then we went to the Humvees, about 1 ton. Now we're going
8 to the Stryker 20-tons. You can see the progression.

9 We had 200 Jeeps up in the Kahukus. I
10 think 200 Strykers may be severely straining the terrain
11 in the area of the Kahukus and around the island.

12 Certainly, in any intelligent preparation
13 of battlefield you would have a lot of no-go areas to
14 maneuver a vehicle of such size. So, again, you need to
15 consider that.

16 You need to look at a worst case. It
17 rains. It rains a lot. We've had several severe storms,
18 flash flooding in this area, to include the vehicle
19 deaths, been here long enough to know Humvee deaths in the
20 Kahuku areas with soldiers involved.

21 Those with Humvees, I'm not sure what a
22 20-ton vehicles would do when you look at the stream
23 crossings and such with that.

24 I raise the comparison on the golf course,
25 even here at Turtle Bay, it rains hard enough the greens

1 keeper will ask the carts to stay on the path.

2 If it rains hard enough in the Kahuku area
3 you're going to increase the erosion significantly. You
4 can go up to the motor cross area and look at the
5 moonscape that's been created by motorcycles driving over
6 that terrain. Imagine the impact of a 20-ton vehicle
7 going over that same terrain in the rain month after
8 month, year after year.

9 The dangers that you can turn -- the impact
10 is not as significant as -- I don't know how many of you
11 have been to Fort Benning, but you have the possibility of
12 turning the island into a Fort Benning where the terrain
13 has been torn up.

14 On your chart "road improvements" I think
15 you need to look at the impact of violent traffic on that.
16 My experience, is the staging area. Where would be your
17 assembly area for the DRF-1, the quick reaction forces,
18 20-ton vehicles, how that's going to convoy to Hickam, fly
19 out? That would be the plan why we would want to be here.
20 I didn't see that talked about in the plan. If it is in
21 the EIS I didn't see that addressed.

22 The Humvees that convoy now can easily
23 blend in. But 20-ton vehicles have a harder time blending
24 into the traffic.

25 Along those lines, the road from Schofield

1 Barracks to East Range, how are the vehicles going to get
2 to East Range from Schofield? I see the tank trails,
3 range roads have been described, the various other areas.
4 But currently the Humvees kind of blend into the civilian
5 traffic.

6 Again, 20-ton vehicles, they come out of
7 Foot Avenue of Lyman Gate, are they going to cross Kunia
8 Road, cross Wheeler, cross Kam Highway East Range? I don't
9 know how that's going to be done. I don't see a tank
10 trail designed for that. That's going to be an impact.

11 Similarly, the tank trails, the
12 construction of those, the chart says it's going to be
13 gravel. I think you may want to consider biting the
14 bullet and actually hardening those roads. Otherwise
15 you're going to be in constant state of repair on the
16 gravel roads with the rain, especially the roads such as
17 Drum Road. Having driven that, you want to train at night
18 in the rain, that's when we train in the Army, you're
19 looking at the vehicle accidents and such and the constant
20 state of putting the engineers up there to repair it with
21 the 20-ton vehicle usage.

22 So I think you need to go back and look at
23 changing from making it a gravel road to actually making
24 it a hard road. I didn't see a specific map of where
25 you're going to plan to put the road to go from Schofield

1 to Dillingham, but I know that terrain if you're not on
2 the Snake Road itself it's fairly steep dropoff.

3 I think that would be a fairly significant
4 impact on the environment. That needs to be addressed.
5 In all those cases, I haven't had a vehicle yet that
6 doesn't break down. And I don't know what that haul
7 capability is on a 20-ton vehicle. If you're going to
8 pick it up, move it it's got to be something larger than
9 20 tons to carry that thing back, haul it back.

10 So you really need to consider that
11 capability unless you're going to go back onto the
12 civilian highways. You can use the Kam Highway.

13 Also, the crossing these tank trails to the
14 civilians roads, Snake Rad, Kam Highway, knowing when the
15 sugar cane haul vehicles or if Dole uses it they go back
16 and clean it.

17 I know myself, my own experience, I clean
18 the road after ourselves. That needs to be addressed how
19 that's going to be cleaned up when these 20-ton vehicles
20 bring mud across the civilian highways.

21 Also the vehicle wash area. You may want
22 to consider one for readiness through Hickam. I know
23 trying to get the vehicles on the aircraft they need to be
24 spotless. Also I saw one in Kahuku. The location wasn't
25 specified. But there's going to be a lot of runoff in

1 that area. The soil appears clay, doesn't percolate very
2 well. So where that's going to run off to?

3 Once they go back, they go back on a dirt
4 road. They're going to be dirty by the time they get back
5 to Schofield and have to be cleaned.

6 Finally, the last comment would be about
7 the unmanned area vehicles. I live up here fairly close
8 the X strip. Helicopter periodically overfly and shake my
9 house, rattle the roof and windows.

10 My concern about the unmanned aerial
11 vehicles what proximity are going to be the homes. And if
12 one of those -- we had a helicopter crash not too long ago
13 in X strip. Once those go out of control, if there's an
14 emergency, has a crash, there's no pilot to steer it to
15 somewhere safe, that's going to go, perhaps, into a home.
16 It's not that area where they're actually flying just
17 looked at the impact. That's my 5 minutes worth. Thank
18 you. (Applause, whistles)

19 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. O'Brien. Thank
20 you all for your patience, perseverance. Mr. O'Brien was
21 the last scheduled speaker.

22 May I ask Colonel Anderson, do you wish to
23 make any closing comments?

24 COLONEL ANDERSON: I want to thank
25 everybody that is still here, but more importantly to

1 thank everybody, though they're not here, that
2 participated tonight and, in fact, everybody who was here,
3 personally thank everyone that came tonight.

4 All of the comments, written, oral will be
5 taken into consideration as we go forward in preparing our
6 Final Environmental Impact Statement.

7 Further, anybody that did not have the
8 opportunity, did not feel like they were comfortable with
9 giving oral testimony, we will still accept written
10 testimony, e-mail testimony, fax testimony, any way you
11 can get it to us. We will do that through the entire
12 public comment period which we mentioned was extended
13 through the third of January.

14 Again, thank you all for you attending
15 tonight and thank you very much for the respect and
16 dignity offered to each and every person that presented
17 testimony here tonight.

18 Again, thank you very much. We will do
19 this again in a couple hours over on the Big Island.

20 Thank you. (Applause)

21 MS. AMARAL: We opened the meeting with a
22 pule so I think it might be fitting to close the meeting
23 with a pule. For those of you that know Ho'onani you can
24 rise.

25 (Singing) Ho'onani i ka Makua mau, Ke Keiki

1 me ka Uthane no, Ke Akua mau Ho'omaikaipu, Ko kela ao, ko

2 kela ao. Amene.

3 Go in peace. Thank you.

4 (Proceedings concluded at 12:50 p.m.)

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1 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2003; 6:06 P.M.

2 --oOo--

3 MR. JESS SNOW: My question is what kind of
4 impact it will have on the existing Waiale'e Motorcycle
5 Park.

6 Will there be any changes?

7 That's my question.

8 Will they continue to -- as it is now, there's
9 certain weekends where they will come in and train, and
10 the motorcycle riders won't be able to -- they'll close
11 the park for the weekend.

12 And my concern is: Are they going to centralize
13 it in their new area that they're building or will it
14 impact us differently at the motorcycle park?

15 That's one of my questions.

16 And my second question is: Are they going to
17 have military police, like they did in the old days,
18 guarding it?

19 And what about hikers?

20 I live in the area.

21 So when I come up and hike in the area with my
22 family, kids, and dogs, are we going to be trespassing?

23 Is somebody asking about the water sources, all
24 the natural Artesian springs that are up there?

25 I'm concerned about the water sources that would

1 be impacted, Artesian springs that come down into the
2 coastal areas, of course.

3 ***

4 6:50 P.M.

5 --oOo--

6 MS. DIANE ANDERSON: I'm very happy that the
7 comment period has been extended until January 3rd. That
8 was my very first question. I had -- had a chance to
9 read the entire Executive Summary. I have not had a
10 chance to read the -- all of the three volumes of the
11 DEIS; so I will hope to do that during the next month or
12 month and a half, and that I intend to try to put into
13 questions a letter and put it into writing.

14 My place of residence is on the North Shore,
15 between Haleiwa and Waimea, and it's on the -- I live on
16 the shore. Behind us is the proposed Kawaihoa Training
17 Facility, that includes Drum Road, going from Schofield
18 to Kahuku. The significant impacts of the noise has
19 already been addressed, about the unmanned vehicles,
20 unmanned -- UAV. Those are Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, I
21 think it is. My big concern was where were they going to
22 be flying, and now I have that answer. It's over areas
23 that aren't residential areas.

24 I wanted to know about the antennas in the
25 Kahuku area and the Dillingham area, how tall they were

1 going to be and whether or not that they would be
2 significantly producing electromagnetic radiation.

3 I was concerned about the road, how these
4 vehicles were going to go from Schofield Barracks to
5 Heleman, how many times would they have to cross the
6 highways, and were they going to be using the same
7 existing roads that we're all using now.

8 There is a road being proposed to be built from
9 Schofield Barracks to Dillingham. I wanted to know if
10 the road was visible from Kaukonahua Road, whether they
11 were going to be fencing the area.

12 And the proposed telecommunication lines, I
13 wanted to know if they were above ground, would they be
14 visible.

15 The increase in population that is mentioned in
16 the Executive Summary included about 2,365 people; that's
17 including the entire family. They said that they expect
18 a significant impact in the schools and that the
19 Department of Defense would be covering some of the cost.
20 I want to make sure that the Department of Defense
21 understands that Hawaii already has a problem with
22 financing the educational facilities that are -- already
23 exist.

24 In the -- in the proposal that calls for no
25 action, they talked about the other projects could be

1 constructed on a case-by-case basis; and if that's the
2 case, then Hawaii wouldn't be losing out per se if they
3 didn't endorse this proposed action.

4 The Legacy Force, I assume, is what we have now;
5 and under the no-action alternative, the Army would
6 continue to fund those programs, so things would remain
7 pretty much as they are, and they would find another
8 home, I presume, for the Stryker Brigade.

9 But if this is an Interim Force and the goal is
10 towards an Objective Force, how much more in the way of
11 cumulative impacts and in the acquisition of land or
12 expansion of training areas can Hawaii expect in the
13 future?

14 Because already we're having big meetings just
15 in terms of the Interim, and that isn't even the goal.
16 The Objective Force is the goal.

17 The air quality issues of dust being a
18 significant impact, the Executive Summary states that
19 already the -- it will exceed the federal level of --
20 24-hour federal level. So in --

21 My question is: Are we trading off our health
22 for safety?

23 I know that we are in need of living in a safe
24 environment; however, we also expect to live in a clean
25 environment. And I'm not really sure how to understand

1 365 tons of fugitive dust and what that actually means
2 visibly and respiratory-wise.

3 They talked about the water.

4 And there's potential, of course, for wildfires
5 and chemical spills. I don't really know what "sediment
6 loading" is. But one of the concerns that I had was
7 about the wildfires and how they would mitigate the
8 fugitive dust.

9 What kind of chemicals would they use to spray
10 to mitigate fugitive dust?

11 The cumulative impacts, the conversion of ag
12 lands, it says that it's a trade-off, trading lands for
13 ag land.

14 I'm very happy that the Army is considering
15 putting together a Citizens Advisory Board, and I would
16 be interested to stay connected and possibly be a
17 participant on that board.

18 The Army is -- says it is also considering -- in
19 the -- one of the tables, it said they're considering
20 putting and implementing an environmental management
21 system. I would hope that that would be a mandatory
22 management system, not "considering". I think that it's
23 a good idea to go ahead and fund that portion, because
24 Hawaii is, after all, one of the most beautiful places in
25 the world, and its scenic, environmental qualities are

1 our economic base.

2 I think that purchasing buffer zones to protect
3 the residents is a tremendously good idea in working with
4 the non-profits.

5 And I thank you very much for offering this
6 opportunity to do this off camera.

7 I'd also like to be able to say that the first
8 paragraph of the Executive Summary stated that the
9 reasons for this Stryker Brigade is to have an Army
10 that's ready for intense combat, for peacekeeping, and
11 for humanitarian issues; however, I don't see any
12 discussion about humanitarian issues or peacekeeping
13 issues being raised; and that's really sad, because I
14 think that's where we really need to go. After all, they
15 say that if you want peace in the world, it begins at
16 home; and at home, the families have understood now it's
17 not a good idea to be violent towards your children, so
18 therefore I think that it's not a good idea to be violent
19 in any part of the world.

20 Thank you very much.

21 ***

22 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 Tuesday, November 4, 2003 (8:30)

2 --o00o--

3 MR. LARRY McELHENY: My name is Larry
4 McElheny. I appreciate the opportunity to share some
5 thoughts. As one of the testifiers said earlier the
6 testimonies are a tough act to follow.

7 Kyle's testimony, Kunani Nihipali's, both
8 the Mattoons, impassioned well thought out.

9 On the one hand I have to fully support
10 what those folks said. So I did want to say that. And I
11 have a hard time understanding how people who hear the
12 words that those folks said can argue with what they said.

13 I think people sometimes are resigned to
14 things being the way they are. People are resigned to the
15 status quo. Those who advocate for change, social
16 justice, and peace, so on, are not taken seriously because
17 of this resignation to the way things are.

18 I am a school teacher and the excuse that,
19 "Ah, that's just the way things are," that's just not good
20 enough for me. I think we need to try and change for the
21 better. As naive as it may sound I hope some day maybe
22 100 years from now, 200 years from now we won't need a
23 military. And I hope that day comes sooner rather than
24 later.

25 On the other hand, I guess just being

1 realistic, pragmatic, recognizing the situation, the
2 global situation that the military is something that
3 hopefully is temporarily with us.

4 I hope that everything is done to mitigate
5 the impacts, if it does end up happening. I really hope
6 not. If it does, the mitigation I hope is fully
7 implemented.

8 One mitigation that I think might be worthy
9 of consideration is expanding buffer zones. There happens
10 to be adjacent properties for sale adjacent to the Kahuku
11 Training Area. It's Pupukea Paumalu. It's about
12 1100 acres. I think that's very worthy of consideration
13 for expanding the buffer zone. Thank you.

14 MS. KATHERINE FISHER: My name is Katherine
15 Fisher. I'm a resident of Oahu's North Shore, 15 years
16 resident of Kauai. I just want to go on the record for
17 opposing the expansion of the military for the Strykers in
18 the islands. Mahalo.

19 MR. MICHAEL SAIZ: My name is Michael Saiz.
20 I've lived here on the North Shore for 23 years now. I
21 oppose military occupation of the area, utilization of the
22 area.

23 I think that they should take care of the
24 problems that they have created to date. And before they
25 start any form of expansion of the military and industry

1 and a corporation in its aspect of doing business here, I
2 think they are governed by business laws and economic
3 business laws as opposed to really being aware of what the
4 'aina is here, environment and the communities are here.

5 So I oppose them being around in the
6 capacity that they're impacting our environment, impacting
7 our lifestyles, and that I don't think they've -- how
8 should I say this? I don't think they have created a
9 reputation in the area that should be honored -- where
10 they should be honored with the requests that they're
11 asking.

12 Let me think. I think in the consideration
13 of the existing occupation that they have with the Kahuku
14 area, I think they should consider working with the North
15 Shore Community Land Trust in acquiring land for buffer
16 zones while they complete what they need to do with their
17 immediate things, take care of, clean up their areas and
18 move on. That's about it.

19 MR. MARK K. MANLEY: I'm a resident of
20 Kawela Bay for 45 years. I oppose the Stryker Brigade and
21 all military training on the island of Oahu, especially in
22 Kahuku. I see the destruction of the area above Kawela
23 Bay and Kahuku within the last thirty years of military
24 training when I go up there and go riding. That's it.

25 (END OF BREAKOUT SESSION 8:55.)

1 9:49 P.M.

2 --o0o--

3 MS. MARIE KEAWEMAUHILI: I don't want this to
4 happen, and the reason why is because I live on a beach
5 in Mokuleia. And I go to Ami Beach, and the Army showed
6 me papers that I have to leave the beach, the military.
7 And they also showed me papers that if there is no war,
8 the lands was supposed to be turned back to the Kingdom
9 of Hawaii. The Kingdom of Hawaii still do exist. Our
10 people is one, even though we're not together. And I
11 think we can run our country just as better as the
12 American can run our country now.

13 All I want them to do is to please not destroy
14 anymore and to just don't bring those big -- because they
15 will do a lot of disaster to our country. And I just
16 hope they have consideration. Because they say they're
17 supposed to be -- America is supposed to be the land of
18 the free and they supposed to be for the people and they
19 supposed to listen to what the people say, because the
20 people is the ones that supposed to agree on everything,
21 not just the people that they chose to be leaders; and
22 they're not listening to the people. So I'd rather them
23 listen to the people and just help them.

24 / / /

25 / / /

1 And please stay out of our country and clean it
2 up when they leave. I mean, that's the least what
3 America can do.

4 (End of breakout session.)

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1 C E R T I F I C A T E

2

3 WE, HOLLY M. HACKETT, RPR, CSR and
4 LESLIE LEINANI TAKEDA, RPR, CSR, in and for the State of
5 Hawai'i, do hereby certify:

6 That we were acting as shorthand reporters in the
7 foregoing matter on the 4th day of November, 2003:

8 That the proceedings were taken down in machine
9 shorthand by us and were thereafter reduced to typewriting
10 under our supervision; that the foregoing represents, to
11 the best of our ability, a correct transcript of the
12 proceedings had in the foregoing matter;

13 We further certify that we are not counsel for
14 any of the parties hereto, nor in any way interested in the
15 outcome of the cause named in the caption.

16 DATED: November 17, 2003.

17

18 _____
19 HOLLY M. HACKETT, RPR, CSR #130
20 Certified Shorthand Reporter

21

22 _____
23 LESLIE LEINANI TAKEDA, RPR, CSR #423
24 Certified Shorthand Reporter

25